



طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ

[Ibnu Maajah : 224, Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim.

دینیات DEENIYAT

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Preface

Islaam is the religion that conforms perfectly to human nature and hence a complete code of life. It guides a person at every turn of his life, whether it concerns his public or private life — being engrossed in worship, business, his moments of joy and grief. There is not a single aspect of man's life about which Islam does not offer complete guidance.

In fact a person can be successful only when he lives his whole life in conformity with the teachings of Islam. It is for this reason that Nabi Muhammad ﷺ has made it obligatory for every Muslim individual to seek as much knowledge as is necessary for him. **He said, “Seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim.”**

[Ibnu Maajah : 224, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Nabi Muhammad ﷺ also specified that the teachers and students of Deen are the best of people from the Ummah. **He said, “The best of you are those who learn the Qur'aan and teach it.”**

[Bukhaari : 5027, Uthmaan Bin Affaan رضي الله عنه]

Furthermore, the people of knowledge have been given the responsibility of teaching people without knowledge. **He also emphasised, “Acquire knowledge and teach it to the people.”**

[Shu'abul Imaan : 1742, Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه]

Therefore, the scholars and reformers of the Ummah from the time of the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم and during every era after them exerted themselves to educate the masses about the Deen and made untold sacrifices to spread it. It is because of their sacrifices that we have the Deen before us today in its pure form and we also have the names of Allaah and His Messenger ﷺ on our tongues. May Allaah grant them the best of rewards on our behalf and on behalf of all Muslims. Aameen.

What we need to focus upon is how to get our children to remain steadfast upon the Deen. How will they become dedicated to fulfil the commands of Allaah Ta'aala? It is evident that

according to the system of Allaah , this will be established only with a whole-hearted effort. The Deen will remain alive in the lives of our future generations if we make a progress in that direction. It is therefore our religious and parental duty to concern ourselves with the Deen and Imaan of our children and to get them to practise upon the teachings and directives of the Deen.

The easiest and most effective manner of fulfilling this responsibility during these times is the one employed by our seniors who established the institutions of Makaatib and Madaaris which serve as fortresses for the protection of the Deen as well as the bases to spread it world-wide. Such institutions need to be established everywhere and run efficiently with the best of syllabi. An awakening of Deen will occur and an environment of knowledge and religiousness will develop. This will serve to safeguard the Deen in the lives of our future generations.

The Deeniyat Institute has started a humble effort in this direction to promote a systematic syllabus for the Makaatib. Using the name Deeniyat as a title to the series, syllabi have been prepared for children and for adult men and women. The children's syllabus has been divided into the following three categories: ① Primary ② Secondary ③ Advanced.

Apart from the Zero Course, the primary course runs for a period of five years. This includes completion of the Qur'aan together with the important aspects of Deen. You have in your hand the syllabus for the fourth year, which includes the same sequence of the heading and subjects as in the previous years. The introduction of the syllabus and its features have been elaborated in the text book of the first year. it can be referred to whenever required.

Our Du'aa to Allaah Ta'aala is to accept this humble effort and to create unity, steadfastness and sincerity within every person involved in this effort. (Aameen)

Special Directives for this Year's Syllabus

- Ten juz, beginning from the second to the eleventh have been included in the Qira'atul Qur'aan syllabus for this year. Since the purpose of this topic is for the students to be able to recite the Qur'aan properly and correctly, the rules of Tajweed discussed in Nooraani Qaa'idah have also been included in the syllabus. These rules need to be implemented when teaching the students to recite the Qur'aan. Further-more, all time spared after completing other subjects may be used for the recitation of the Qur'aan.
- The work completed during the previous years should be revised this year so that students may understand it well and practise it in their lives. Months and days have been allocated for revision just as they have been allocated for lessons.
- There is no time allocated to revise the recitation of the Qur'aan. Therefore, during the days of revision, the recitation of the Qur'aan will continue as usual before revising other subjects.
- The life history of Nabi Aadam ﷺ, Nabi Nooh ﷺ, Nabi Ibraheem ﷺ and writing practice of Urdu words and sentences have been included in the Urdu language syllabus of this year. Do not suffice on the text book only but try to give the students as much writing practice as possible so that they may be proficient in both reading and writing the language.
- Questions given at the end of the book with regards to Qira'atul Qur'aan only included the rules of tajweed and questions regarding the Urdu language only included a few words and meanings in Urdu. Therefore, to assess the recitation of the Qur'aan and Urdu, questions may be asked directly from the Qur'aan and the Urdu lessons.

The Method of Teaching this Syllabus

This syllabus has been designed to be taught with a method of teaching without which maximum benefits cannot be derived. It is therefore necessary to bear the following guidelines in mind while teaching it:

- An hour has to be allocated everyday for teaching it.
- A few days are spent at the beginning of the year to arrange the students into groups and explain to them how to study the book properly. This time should also be used to highlight the virtues of the subjects to be taught so that the students may learn with enthusiasm.
- It is imperative that the entire syllabus be taught on a collective basis, phrase by phrase. Therefore, the teacher will first recite “الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ”, after which the students will collectively repeat the words. Thereafter, the teacher will recite “رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ”, after which the students will again repeat the words collectively. Inshaa Allaah, it will become easy for the students to learn when they have repeated the lessons several times.
- In this syllabus days and months are allocated for teaching the lessons. As there are four to five holidays in a month, twenty-five to twenty-six days are left for study, out of which twenty days are reserved for teaching and the last four to five days for revision. This revision covers the lessons of the current month as well as those of the previous months.
- Months and days have been specified in the timetable for each lesson. One needs to make an effort to adhere to the days and months when completing the lessons. When the last lesson for the month has been completed, make a note of the date, sign your initials in the column provided and have the parent or guardian of the child also sign in acknowledgement.
- If a subject for the month has been completed before the end of the month, the remaining time may be used for another subject so that all subjects for the month may be completed in the same month.
- While teaching the subjects of the second five months, revision should also be done of the work completed during

the first five months. For example, revision of the Du'aas and Sunnah may be done during the revision of the Ahadeeth that have been memorised. Similarly, revision of Aqaa'id may be done with the revision of Al-Asmaa'ul Husnaa and revision of salaah may be done with the revision of Masaa'il.

- The definition of a subject is neither the literal nor technical meaning of the subject, but a broad and commonly understood meaning to introduce it to the students in a manner they can understand properly. It is therefore important to read this definition to the students daily when alternating between subjects or to have one of them read it aloud.
- During the days of revision, one should encourage the students so that they realise the importance of every subject and learn with enthusiasm. A few Qur'aanic verses and Ahadeeth have been included to provide encouragement, together with a few words of explanation. These may be recited to provide encouragement, but more time should not be taken for explanations. The students may, however, be asked a few questions only to ascertain whether they have understood. For example, after reading the words of encouragement in Noorani Qaaida a student may be asked, during the Qur'aanic recitation, "What reward do we get by reciting the Qur'aan and remembering Allaah?"
- Questions concerning every month's work have been given at the end of the book. These may then be posed to the students once they have completed revision of the month's work.
- There is a chart given at the end of the text book to check the attendance of the Salaah. Mark appropriately in the square as suggested. There is another chart for the monthly attendance of the students, their absence and fees. At the end of every month write details about the teaching days, attendance, absence and fees. Put your signature here and ask the students to get it signed by their parents.
- While revising the work of the students who have been absent from class, check first if the lesson will be repeated ahead. If so, then it will be covered then. However, if the lesson will not be repeated ahead or the lesson is such that future lessons cannot be understood without it, then the student needs to be taught individually by the teacher or by a competent student.

If understanding the future lessons does not depend on the missed lesson, the lessons may continue as normal with the entire class to maintain the system. The missed lesson can then be taught during the time allocated for revision.

- If the students are coming to study for two hours, let them occupy the rear seats and get busy with either the exercise of the lessons of the Noorani Qaaida under the supervision of the teacher or just learning the other surahs in addition to what is prescribed in the course. In this manner they will be able to memorise some part of the Qur'aan along with the school studies.
- If one needs to teach several classes within the hour, one class will be taught first, after which a capable student from the same class will be given the task of teaching something to the class to keep them busy. The next class may then be taught for a while, after which someone from them will continue teaching as was done with the first class. In this manner, each class will be taught in turns by the teacher and then by a selected student.
- Group formation is necessary even while checking the lessons of different classes. Listen to the lesson of each group separately. The way to do this is that in each group the students should read out the lessons little by little daily in order to enable all the students of the group to listen. The errors pointed out and corrected in a lesson should be clear enough for all the students to note.
- If some students in a class are ahead of others in a lesson of the Qur'aan. Teach less to the student in the lead but more to the one behind. While teaching a student, let all the other students open the same lesson. For example, if a student has his lesson in the third juz, the second one in the seventh juz and the third one in the eleventh juz. While teaching three lines to the student in the eleventh juz all the students should also open the eleventh juz. While teaching five lines to the student in the seventh juz all the students should also open the seventh juz. Similarly while teaching seven lines to the student of the third juz all the students should open the third juz. This method will help in revision and later in developing the collective spirit.

Timetables

Subjects to be taught during the first five months of the year:

Beginning with	[Hamd] [Na'at]	
1-Qur'aan	[Qira'atul Qur'aan] [Hifdhus Surah]	40 minutes
2-Hadeeth	[Du'aa and Sunnah]	5 minutes
3-Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)] [Salaah]	5 minutes
4-Islaamic Upbringing	[Islaamic Knowledge] [Speech and Du'aa]	5 minutes
5-Language	[Arabic] [Urdu]	5 minutes

Subjects to be taught during the second five months of the year:

Beginning with	[Hamd] [Na'at]	
1-Qur'aan	[Qira'atul Qur'aan] [Hifdhus Surah]	40 minutes
2-Hadeeth	[Hifdhul Hadeeth]	5 minutes
3-Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	[Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna] [Masaa'il (Rules)]	5 minutes
4-Islaamic Upbringing	[Seerah] [Deen Made Easy]	5 minutes
5-Language	[Urdu]	5 minutes

NOTE: The time fixed for each topic may be increased or decreased as necessary.

The Five Year Syllabus at a Glance

Beginning With	Hamd/Na'at	Five Hamd and Five Na'at.
Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	Beginning with Alif, Baa, Taa up to the complete recitation of the Qur'aan.
	Hifdhus Surahs	Ta'awwudh, Tasmiya, Suratul Faatiha and twenty-one surahs (Suratudh Dhuhaa to Suratun Naas) and Aayatul Kursi.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	Du'aas for thirty-eight actions and the Sunnah practices of thirteen activities (e.g. Sunnah way of eating, drinking, sleeping, visiting the Masjid, home, toilet, etc).
	Hifdhul Hadeeth	Forty Ahadeeth with translation, according to the five broad branches of Deen, viz. Imaaniyaat, Ibaadaat, Mu'aamalaat, Mu'aasharah and Akhlaaqiyaat.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	Five kalimahs, Al-Imaanul Mujmal, Al-Imaanul Mufasssal and the basic beliefs every Muslim must have conviction in, such as Allaah, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ, the divine books, angels, the hereafter, etc.
	Salaah	Complete Salaah with all relevant Du'aas, together with the manner of performing and leading six other salaahs, such as the Witr salaah, salaah of the ill, Jumu'ah salaah, traveller's salaah, etc. The salaah should be taught practically and students are to be monitored.
	Al-Asmaa-ul-husna	The ninety-nine descriptive names of Allaah.
	Masaa'il (Rules)	The necessary rules of cleanliness and salaah, such as ghusl, wudhu, the Faraa'idh of salaah, the Waajibaat of salaah, etc. A brief introduction of zakaah, fasting and Hajj has also been given.
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	One hundred and ten questions and answers regarding the important facts of Islaam, Islaamic personalities and historical places.
	Speech and Du'aa	Five speeches and five du'aas from the Qur'aan.
	Seerah	Brief life history of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ and the four rightly guided Khulafaa, viz. Abu Bakr ؓ, Umar ؓ, Uthmaan ؓ and Ali ؓ.
	Deen Made Easy	Forty lessons on the five broad branches of Deen, viz. Imaaniyaat, Ibaadaat, Mu'aamalaat, Mu'aasharah and Akhlaaqiyaat for the religious upbringing of our children.
Language	Arabic	Arabic numbers and words for things used on a daily bases, Islaamic months and days and the names of the limbs of the body.
	Urdu	Beginning with Alif, Baa, Taa up to developing the ability to read and write.

Monthly Topics

Lessons for the First Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Second juz, Izhaar of noon saakin and tanween.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Revision of the previous years.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: Revision of the previous years.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: Revision of all seven kalimahs with translation.
	Salaah	: Revision of all the words of Salaah, the witr Salaah, Ad-Du'aa-ul-Qunoot's and Adhaan.
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: Three questions and answers regarding Islaam and Islaamic personalities.
	Speech and Du'aa	: One Speech and one Qur'aanic Du'aa.
Language	Arabic	: Parts of the body and Islaamic months.

Lessons for the Second Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Second and Third juz, Izhaar of Noon Saakin and tanween. Ikhfaa of Noon Saakin and tanween.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Revision of the previous years.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: Revision of the previous years.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: Fourteen questions and answers regarding Allaah.
	Salaah	: Adhaan, Iqaamah and Salaah with Jamaa'ah.
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: Four questions and answers regarding Islaam and Islaamic personalities.
	Speech and Du'aa	: One Speech and one Qur'aanic Du'aa.
Language	Urdu	: Children's Du'aa and Nabi Aadam ﷺ the first human being.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing words.

Monthly Topics

Lessons for the Third Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Third juz, Ikhfaa of Noon Saakin and Tanween.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Suratud Dhuhaa.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: The Du'aas and Sunnah way of entering the home.
	Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	: Ten questions and answers regarding Allaah and the angels.
Islaamic Upbringing	Salaah	: The method of performing salaah with jamaa'ah.
	Islaamic Knowledge	: Three questions and answers regarding Islaam and Islaamic personalities.
Language	Speech and Du'aa	: One Speech and one Qur'aanic Du'aa.
	Urdu	: Nabi Aadam ﷺ the first human being, The pride of Iblees and Nabi Aadam ﷺ in Jannah.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing words.

Lessons for the Fourth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Fourth juz, Iqlaab of Noon Saakin and Tanween.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Suratud Dhuhaa.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: The Du'aas and Sunnah way of entering the home and leaving the home.
	Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	: Nine questions and answers regarding the angels and heavenly books.
Islaamic Upbringing	Salaah	: Method of performing salaah with Jamaa'ah.
	Islaamic Knowledge	: Three questions and answers regarding Islaam and Islaamic personalities.
Language	Speech and Du'aa	: One Speech and one Qur'aanic Du'aa.
	Urdu	: Iblees is the enemy of man, Nabi Aadam ﷺ repents and his repentance is accepted and the children of Nabi Aadam ﷺ
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing words.

Monthly Topics

Lessons for the Fifth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Fourth and Fifth juz, Iqlaab of Noon Saakin and idghaam of Noon Saakin and Tanween.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Suratul Inshiraah.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: The Du'aas for wearing clothes.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: Twelve questions and answers regarding heavenly books.
	Salaah	: Method of performing Salaah with Jamaa'ah and The Jumu'ah Salaah.
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: Four questions and answers regarding Islaam and Islaamic personalities.
	Speech and Du'aa	: One Speech and one Qur'aanic du'aa.
Language	Urdu	: The children of Nabi Aadam (عليه السلام), the trap of Shaytan and the shift to idol worship.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing words and sentences.

Lessons for the Sixth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Fifth juz, Idghaam of Noon Saakin and Tanween.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Suratul Inshiraah.
Hadeeth	Hifzul Hadeeth	: Revision of the previous year's Ahadeeth.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Names of Allaah 51, 52 53, 54 and 55.
	Masaa'il	: Revision of the previous years.
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: Summary of our Nabi (ﷺ)'s life in Makkah, our Nabi (ﷺ) in Madeenah and brotherhood between the Muhaajireen and Ansaar.
	Deen Made Easy	: A lesson each on Imaaniyaat and Ibaadaat.
Language	Urdu	: Nabi Nooh (عليه السلام), the effect of the preaching of Nabi Nooh (عليه السلام), The ark and the flood.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing sentences.

Monthly Topics

Lessons for the Seventh Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Sixth juz and Izhaar of Meem saakin.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Suratut Teen.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Hadeeth Twenty-one, Twenty-two and Twenty-three.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Names of Allaah 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60.
	Masaa'il	: The method of making istinjaah and things that break the salaah.
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: The situation in Madeenah, The three enemies of the Muslims and the battles of Badr and Uhud.
	Deen Made Easy	: A lesson each on Mu'aamalaat and Mu'aasharah.
Language	Urdu	: The ark and the flood, Nabi Ibraheem (عليه السلام), and Nabi Ibraheem (عليه السلام) preaches to his people.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing sentences.

Lessons for the Eighth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Six and Seventh juz, Izhaar of Meem saakin and Ikhfaa of Meem saakin.
	Hifdhus Surah	: Suratut Teen.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Hadeeth Twenty-three, Twenty-four and Twenty-five.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Names of Allaah 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65.
	Masaa'il	: Things that break the salaah.
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: The battle of Khandaq, The treaty of Hudaibiyyah and The conquest of Makkah.
	Deen Made Easy	: A lesson each on Akhlaaqiyaat and Imaaniyaat.
Language	Urdu	: Nabi Ibraheem (عليه السلام) preaches to his people, Nabi Ibraheem (عليه السلام) preaches to the king and Nabi Ibraheem (عليه السلام) destroys the idols.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing sentences.

Monthly Topics

Lessons for the Ninth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Seventh juz and Eighth juz, Ikhtlaaf of meem saakin and idghaam of meem saakin.
	Hifdhul Surah	: Suratul Qadr.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Hadeeth Twenty-six, Twenty-seven, and Twenty-eight.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Names of Allaah 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70.
	Masaa'il	: Things that break the salaah, The disliked times of salaah.
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: The conquest of Makkah, The Farewell Haj and the death of our Nabi ﷺ.
	Deen Made Easy	: A lesson each on Ibaadaat and Mu'aamalaat.
Language	Urdu	: The plan to punish Nabi Ibraheem عليه السلام, his migration and the well of Zamzam.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing sentences.

Lessons for the Tenth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: Nine, Ten, Eleventh juz, rules of stopping, Revision of all rules taught for the year.
	Hifdhul Surah	: Suratul Qadr.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Hadeeth Twenty-eight, Twenty-nine and Thirty.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Names of Allaah 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75.
	Masaa'il	: Disliked times of salaah.
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: The children of our Nabi ﷺ, the character and habits of our Nabi ﷺ.
	Deen Made Easy	: A lesson each on Mu'aasharah and Akhlaaqiyaat.
Language	Urdu	: A great sacrifice in human history and the construction of the Ka'bah.
	Writing Practise	: Practise writing sentences.

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[illegible]



Beginning with

[Hamd] [Na'at]



Definition

Hamd : To praise Allaah Ta'ala in a poem is called Hamd.

Na'at : To praise Nabi Muhammad ﷺ in a poem is called Na'at.

Words of Encouragement

Poetry is good when it praises Allaah Ta'ala or speaks highly of our beloved Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Guidelines for the Teacher

One Hamd and one Na'at are given under this heading, which will be taught collectively to the students when they arrive in class each day. The Hamd will be taught on one day and the Na'at the following day. The teacher will read it initially and when the students are acquainted with it, one of them may be asked to recite it. There is no need to memorise these, but they should be recited daily so that they may settle in the minds of the students.



Beginning with

[Hamd]

Pyara Khuda

Hamaare khuda ne banaaya hamein

Usi ne khilaaya pilaaya hamein

Usi ne diye ham ko maan baap bhi

Hamesha raha meharbaan aap bhi

Usi ne sikhaai bhalaai hamein

Usi ne khilaai mithhaai hamein

Banaata hai bigdi hui baat woh

hamein yaad rakhta hai din raat woh

Usi ne diya rehne sehne ko ghar

Karein ham sada shukr us ka ada

sab hi se hai pyara hamaara khuda

Hai pyara hamein apna pyara khuda

Jalla Jalaaluhoo



Beginning with

[Naat]

Pyara Nabi ﷺ

Woh nabiyan ke sardaar pyaare nabi
Hain ummat ke gham khwaar pyaare nabi

Wahi sab ke pyaare hain khairulwara
Hain kitne milansaar pyaare nabi

Hazaaron durood aur karodon salaam
Jahaanon ke anwaar pyaare nabi

Kaha rab ne yaasin-o-taha jinhe
Hain wahdat ke shahkaar pyaare nabi

Mile aab-e-kaosar badast-e-nabi
Pilaane ke haq daar pyaare nabi

Jo mushkil tha daanishwaron ke liye
Bataaye woh asraar pyaare nabi

Shafaa'at Muhammed ki haafiz mile
hain ummat ke gham khawaar pyaare nabi

ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ ﷻ

Gam khwaar : Hamdard

Milansaar : Achche akhlaaq waala

Badast : Haath se

Khairulwara : Makhlooq mein sab se behtar

Daanishwar : Aqalmand

Aab-e-Kausar : Jannat ki nahar ka paani





1 - Qur'aan

[Qira'atul Qur'aan]



Definition

Qira'atul Qur'aan : To recite the Qur'aan by looking in is called Qira'atul Qur'aan.

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "Recite the Qur'aan for it will intercede on behalf of its reciter on the Day of Judgement."

[Muslim : 1910, Abu Umamah رضى الله عنه]

Reciting the Qur'aan is a great act of worship. Allaah Ta'aala is pleased with those who recite the Qur'aan, rewards them abundantly and makes them His beloved. It is therefore necessary to recite the Qur'aan clearly, with Tajweed and in a good voice. The Qur'aan needs to be recited daily.

Guidelines for the Teacher

The thirtieth juz and the first juz of the Qur'aan where completed last year. Ten juz, beginning from the second up to the eleventh juz and a few rules of tajweed from the Noorani Qaa'idah have been included in the Qira'atul Qur'aan syllabus for this year. These rules need to be implemented while teaching.

Since there is no revision of Qira'atul Qur'aan during the days of revision, the Qira'atul Qur'aan lessons are to be taught as usual during these days. While some questions concerning Tajweed have been given at the end of the book, no questions pertaining to Qira'atul Qur'aan have been given. The teacher may therefore assess the students in Qira'atul Qur'aan by asking questions directly from the Qur'aan.



1 - Qur'aan

[Qira'atul Qur'aan]



Lesson 1

**Qira'atul
Qur'aan**

The Second Juz

**Rules to
Apply**

Izhaar of Noon Saakin and Tanween

If after a noon saakin or tanween there is a letter from the huroof halqi “ع، ه، ح، غ، خ” then the noon saakin or tanween should be read quickly without ghunnah. e.g. طَيْرٌ الْبَاقِلِ

Teach	30 Days in the	1 st 2 nd Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 2

**Qira'atul
Qur'aan**

The Third Juz

**Rules to
Apply**

Ikhfa of Noon Saakin and Tanween

If any of the letters mentioned below come after a noon saakin or tanween then the noon saakin or tanween will be read from the nose in a hidden manner for the duration of one Alif. This is known as Ikhfa. “ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك” E.g. أَنْتَ مُنْذِرٌ

Teach	30 Days in the	2 nd 3 rd Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 3

**Qira'atul
Qur'aan**

The Fourth Juz



1 - Qur'aan

[Qira'atul Qur'aan]



Qira'atul
Qur'aan

**Rules to
Apply**

Iqlaab of Noon Saakin and Tanween

When a Noon Saakin or a Tanween comes before the letter Baa, then the Noon saakin and Tanween will be changed into a Meem and read with a Ghunah. This is called Iqlaab. e.g. مَنْ بَخِلَ

Teach	30 Days in the	4 th 5 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 4

**Qira'atul
Qur'aan**

The Fifth Juz

**Rules to
Apply**

Idgaam of Noon Saakin and Tanween

- ① When a Noon Saakin or Tanween comes before the letter Laam or Raa, the Noon Saakin or Tanween will be joined into Laam or Raa and read without a Ghunnah. E.g. مِنْ رَبِّكَ
- ② When a Noon Saakin or Tanween comes before the letters Yaa, Waaw, Meem or Noon then the Noon Saakin or Tanween will be joined into the Yaa, Waaw, Meem or Noon and read without a Ghunnah. e.g. أَنْ يُؤْتَى

Teach	30 Days in the	5 th 6 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 5

**Qira'atul
Qur'aan**

The Sixth Juz

**Rules to
Apply**

Izhaar of Meem Saakin



1 - Qur'aan

[Qira'atul Qur'aan]



When a Meem saakin comes before any letter other than Meem or Baa, then the Meem Saakin will be read clearly and quickly without a Ghunnah. e.g. **أَلَمْ تَرَ**

Teach **30** Days in the **7th** **8th** Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Lesson 6

Qira'atul Qur'aan

The Seventh Juz

Rules to Apply

Ikhfaa of Meem Saakin

When a Meem Saakin comes before a Baa, then the Meem Saakin will be read with a Ghunnah and Ikhfaa. e.g. **رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ**

Teach **30** Days in the **8th** **9th** Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Lesson 7

Qira'atul Qur'aan

The Eighth Juz

Rules to Apply

Idgaam of Meem Saakin

When a Meem Saakin comes before a Meem, then the first Meem will be joined into the second Meem and will be read with a Gunnah. e.g. **إِلَيْكُمْ مَّرْسَلُونَ**

Teach **10** Days in the **9th** Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



1 - Qur'aan

[Qira'atul Qur'aan]



Lesson 8

**Qira'atul
Qur'aan**

The Ninth Juz

**Rules to
Apply**

The Rules of Stopping

- ① A stop made on a Fat'hah, Kasrah, Dhammah, Double Kasrah, Double Dhammah, Upright Kasrah and inverted Dhammah will be read with a Sukoon. e.g. **خَلَقَ** will be read **خَلُقْ**
- ② A stop made on a Double Fat'hah will be read as an Alif. e.g. **أَعْمَالًا** will be read **أَعْمَالَا**
- ③ A stop made on a Round Taa will be read Haa Saakin. e.g. **الْآخِرَةَ** will be read **الْآخِرَةُ**
- ④ A stop made on an Upright Fat'hah or a Sukoon will remain the same. e.g. **يَرْضَى** will be read the same.

Teach **7** Days in the **10th** Month

Lesson 9

**Qira'atul
Qur'aan**

The Tenth and Eleventh Juz

**Rules to
Apply**

Revision of all Rules

Teach **13** Days in the **10th** Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



1 - Qur'aan

[Hifdhus Surah]



Definition

Hifdhus Surah : To memorise any surah of the Qur'aan is called Hifdhus Surah.

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "It will be said to the person of the Qur'aan (Haafidh), Recite the Qur'aan and climb (the levels of Jannah) and recite steadily as you had been reciting in the world. Indeed, your level shall be where you recite the final verse."

[Abu Daawood :1464, Abdullaah Bin Amr (رضي الله عنه)]

The person who memorises the Qur'aan has been given the good news of gaining high stages in Jannah. We should therefore do our best to learn the Qur'aan and to recite it as often as possible according to the rules of Tajweed so that we may be honoured on the Day of Judgement.

Guidelines for the Teacher

Suratud Dhuhaa, Suratul Inshiraah, Suratut Teen and Suratul Qadr have been included in the syllabus of Hifdhus Surah for this year. These surahs are to be taught collectively with the implementation of all the rules of Tajweed. The teacher should recite the surah for a few days before asking the students to recite. In this manner the students will memorise them easily.



Lesson 1 Revision of the Previous Years

Ta'awwuz اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ

Tasmiyah بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Suratul Faatihah سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ۝ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۝ مٰلِكِ يَوْمِ

الدِّيْنِ ۝ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ اِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ ۝ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ

المُسْتَقِيْمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِيْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ

عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّيْنَ ۝

Suratuz Zilzaal سُورَةُ الزَّلٰزَلِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

اِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْاَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا ۝ وَاُخْرِجَتِ الْاَرْضُ اَثْقَالَهَا ۝ وَقَالَ

الْاِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا ۝ يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ اَخْبَارَهَا ۝ بِاَنَّ رَبَّكَ اَوْحٰى

لَهَا ۝ يَوْمَئِذٍ يُصْدِرُ النَّاسُ اَشْتَاتًا ۝ لِّيُرَوْا اَعْمَالَهُمْ ۝ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ

مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ ۝ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ ۝



1 - Qur'aan

[Hifdhus Surah]



Suratul Aadiyaat

سُورَةُ الْعَادِيَّاتِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَادِيَّاتِ ضَبْحًا ۝
فَالْمُورِيَّتِ قَدْحًا ۝
فَالْمُغِيرَاتِ صُبْحًا ۝
فَأَثَرُنَ بِهِ نَقْعًا ۝
فَوْسَطْنَ بِهِ جَنْعًا ۝
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ
لَكَنُودٌ ۝
وَأَنَّهُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ ۝
وَأَنَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْخَيْرَ لَشَدِيدٌ ۝
أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ ۝
وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ ۝
إِنَّ رَبَّهُم بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ ۝

Suratul Qaari'ah

سُورَةُ الْقَارِعَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْقَارِعَةُ ۝
مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ۝
وَمَا أَذْرَكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ۝
يَوْمَ يَكُونُ
النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ ۝
وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ۝
فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ۝
فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ ۝
وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ
مَوَازِينُهُ ۝
فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ ۝
وَمَا أَذْرَكَ مَا هِيَ ۝
نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ۝

Suratul Takaathur

سُورَةُ التَّكْوِيْنِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلْهِكُمُ التَّكْوِيْنَ ۝
حَتَّىٰ زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ۝
كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۝
ثُمَّ



1 - Qur'aan

[Hifdhus Surah]



كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۖ كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ ۖ لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيمَ ۖ
ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ ۖ ثُمَّ لَتُسْأَلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ ۝

Suratul Asr

سُورَةُ الْعَصْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَالْعَصْرِ ۝ إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ۝ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا
الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝

Suratul Humazah

سُورَةُ الْهُمَزَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ ۝ الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ ۝ يَحْسَبُ
أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ ۝ كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ ۝ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ
مَا الْحُطَمَةُ ۝ نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمُوقَدَةُ ۝ الَّتِي تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى الْافْعَةِ ۝
إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مُّوَصَّدَةٌ ۝ فِي عَمَدٍ مُّمدَّدَةٍ ۝

Suratul Feel

سُورَةُ الْفِيلِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۝ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ



1 - Qur'aan

[Hifdhus Surah]



فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۚ وَآرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طِيْرًا اَبَابِيلَ ۙ تَرْمِيْهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ
مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ ۚ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِّلَ ۝

Suratu Quraish

سُوْرَةُ قُرَيْشٍ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
لَا يَلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ ۙ الْفَهْمُ رِحْلَةُ الشّتَاءِ وَالصّيفِ ۙ فَلْيَعْبُدْ وَارَبَ
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ۙ الَّذِيْ اَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوعٍ ۙ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ۙ

Suratul Maa'oon

سُوْرَةُ الْمَاعُوْنِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
اَرَعَيْتَ الَّذِيْ يُكَذِّبُ بِالْديْنِ ۙ فَذٰلِكَ الَّذِيْ يَدْعُ الْيَتِيْمَ ۙ
وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِيْنِ ۙ قَوْلِيْ لِلْمَصْلِيْنِ ۙ الَّذِيْنَ هُمْ عَنْ
صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُوْنَ ۙ الَّذِيْنَ هُمْ يُرَآءُوْنَ ۙ وَيَنْتَعُوْنَ الْمَاعُوْنَ ۙ

Suratul Kauthar

سُوْرَةُ الْكَوْثَرِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
اِنَّا اَعْطَيْنَكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ۙ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ۙ
اِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْاَبْتَرُ ۙ

Suratul Kaafiroon

سُوْرَةُ الْكٰفِرُوْنَ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
قُلْ يٰٓاَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُوْنَ ۙ لَا اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ ۙ وَلَا اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ



مَا أَعْبُدُ ۖ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ۖ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَّا أَعْبُدُ ۚ
لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ۖ

Suratun Nasr

سُورَةُ النَّصْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۖ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ
أَفْوَاجًا ۖ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ۚ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ۖ

Suratul Lahab

سُورَةُ اللَّهَبِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ۖ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ۖ
سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ۖ وَامْرَأَتُهُ ۖ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ۖ
فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ۖ

Suratul Ikhlāas

سُورَةُ الْإِكْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۖ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۖ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۖ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ
لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۖ



1 - Qur'aan

[Hifdhus Surah]



Suratul Falaq

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا

وَقَبَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

Suratun Naas

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ

الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝

Teach	40	Days in the	1 st	2 nd	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 2

Lessons for this Year

Suratud Dhuhaa

سُورَةُ الضُّحَى

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالضُّحَى ۝ وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَى ۝ مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَى ۝

وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَى ۝ وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ

فَتَرْضَى ۝ أَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَى ۝ وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا



1 - Qur'aan

[Hifdhus Surah]



Hifdhus Surah

فَهْدَى ۖ وَوَجَدَكَ عَابِلًا فَأَغْنَى ۖ فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ
فَلَا تَقْهَرْ ۖ وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ ۖ وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ
رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ ۝

Teach 40 Days in the 3rd 4th Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature

Lessons 3

Suratul Inshiraah

سُورَةُ الْإِنشِرَاحِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ ۖ وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ ۖ
الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ ۖ وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ ۖ فَإِنَّ
مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ فَإِذَا
فَرَغْتَ فَأَنْصَبْ ۖ وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ ۝

Teach 40 Days in the 5th 6th Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature

Lessons 4

Suratul Teen

سُورَةُ التِّينِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونِ ۖ وَطُورِ سِينِينَ ۖ وَهَٰذَا الْبَلَدِ



1 - Qur'aan

[Hifdhus Surah]



الْأَمِينِ ۚ لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ۚ
ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ ۖ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا
الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ۖ فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ
بِالدِّينِ ۚ أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ ۚ

Teach 40 Days in the 7 th 8 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lessons 5

Suratul Qadr

سُورَةُ الْقَدْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ۚ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ۚ
لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ۖ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ۚ تَنَزَّلُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ
وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِّنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ۚ سَلَامٌ هِيَ
حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ۚ

Teach 40 Days in the 9 th 10 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Definition

Du'aa and Sunnah : Asking from Allaah Ta'aala is called Du'aa and the ways of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ is called Sunnah.

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "One who revives my Sunnah loves me and he who loves me will be with me in Jannah."

[Tirmidhi : 2678, Anas Bin Maalik رضى الله عنه]

Allaah Ta'aala accepts only those actions that are done according to the Sunnah of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ. It is therefore necessary for every follower of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ to learn the Du'aas and Sunnah ways of our Nabi ﷺ and practice accordingly.

A person will not only gain rewards and success in the hereafter by practising on these Du'aas and Sunnah ways but will also receive honour, peace, safety and be safeguarded against calamities in this world.

Guidelines for the Teacher

The Du'aas and Sunnah way of entering and leaving the home and the Du'aas for wearing clothes have been included in the Du'aa and Sunnah Syllabus for this years.

These Du'aas and Sunnah ways should be taught collectively. It is preferable for the students to learn the meanings of these Du'aas, but they should not be compelled to memorise them.

The Du'aas and Sunnah ways learnt during the previous years also need to be revised during the days of revision. Emphases should be made that students practice on these Du'aas and Sunnah ways. The teacher should therefore encourage them to do this with love and affection and also monitor them. He may also motivate and instruct his students to teach these to their family and friends.



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Lesson 1 *Revision of the Previous Years*

Du'aa before Eating

[Tirmidhi : 1858, Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

Translation : I begin eating in the name of Allaah.

If One Forgets the Du'aa before Eating, Recite the Following Du'aa

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ

[Abu Daawood : 3767, Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]

Translation : I eat in the name of Allaah at the beginning and at the end.

Du'aa after Eating

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِينَ

[Tirmidhi : 3457, Abu Saeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : All praise is for Allaah, Who has made us eat, drink and has made us Muslims.

Du'aa after Eating at Someone's Place

اللَّهُمَّ أَطْعِمْ مَنْ أَطْعَمَنِي وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِي

[Muslim : 5483, Miqdaad رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : O Allaah! Give food to him who fed me and give a drink to him who gave me to drink.

The Sunnah Way of Eating

- ① To spread out a cloth on the floor. [Bukhaari : 5415, Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ② To wash both hands up to the wrists. [Tirmidhi : 1846, Salmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



- ③ To say the du'aa before eating. [Tirmidhi : 1858, Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]
- ④ To sit either with one or both legs folded beneath.
[Ibnu Maajah : 3263, Abdullaah Bin Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ , Fathul Baari : 9/542]
- ⑤ To eat with the right hand. [Bukhaari : 5376, Umar Bin Abu Salmah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑥ To eat the food right in front of you. [Bukhaari : 5376, Umar Bin Abu Salmah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑦ To eat with three fingers. [Muslim : 5417, Ka'ab Bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑧ To pick up and eat any food that falls down. [Muslim : 5421, Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑨ To clean the plate and lick the fingers. [Muslim : 5420, Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑩ Not to lean while eating. [Tirmidhi : 1830, Abu Juhaifah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑪ Not to find any fault in the food. [Bukhaari : 5409, Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑫ Not to eat food that is too hot. [Mustadrak : 7125, Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑬ To say the du'aa after eating. [Tirmidhi : 3457, Abu Saeed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]
- ⑭ To wash the hands and rinse the mouth after eating.
[Tirmidhi : 1846, Salmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Bukhaari : 5454, Suwaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Du'aa after Drinking Water

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي سَقَانَا عَذْبًا فُرَاتًا بِرَحْمَتِهِ وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ

مِلْحًا أَجْأَجًا يَذُّنُونَنَا

[Kanzul Ummaal : 18226, Abu Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : All praise is for Allaah Ta'aala who has given us fresh sweet water to drink by his mercy and did not make it salty and bitter due to our sins.



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



The Sunnah Way of Drinking Water

- ① To drink with the right hand. [Muslim : 5384, Ibnu Umar رضي الله عنه]
- ② To sit and drink. [Tirmidhi : 1879, Anas رضي الله عنه]
- ③ To look into the water before drinking. [Abu Dawood : 3719, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه; Bazlul Majhood : 11/450 B]
- ④ To say “بِسْمِ اللَّهِ” before drinking. [Tirmidhi : 1885, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]
- ⑤ To drink in three breaths. [Muslim : 5405, Anas رضي الله عنه]
- ⑥ To say “أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ” after drinking. [Tirmidhi : 1885, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]

Du'aa after Drinking Milk

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

[Tirmidhi : 3455, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]

Translation : O Allaah ! Bless us in this milk and increase it for us.

Du'aa before Sleeping

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

[Bukhaari : 6314, Huzaifah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : O Allaah! In Your name do I die and live.

The Sunnah Way of Sleeping

- ① To sleep quickly after Isha without talking about worldly affairs. [Bukhaari : 599, Abu Barzah رضي الله عنه]
- ② To change the clothes before sleeping. [Subulul Huda Warrashaad : 7/359, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]
- ③ To sleep with wudhu. [Bukhaari : 6311, Bara Bin Aazib رضي الله عنه]



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



- ④ To dust the bed thrice before sleeping. [Bukhaari : 7393, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]
- ⑤ To apply antimony (surma-kohl) thrice. [Tirmidhi : 2048, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]
- ⑥ To recite “أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْخَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ” thrice. [Tirmidhi : 3397, Abu Saeed رضي الله عنه]
- ⑦ To say اللهُ أَكْبَرُ 34 times, الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ 33 times and سُبْحَانَ اللهِ 33 times. [Bukhaari : 5361, Ali رضي الله عنه]
- ⑧ To recite Suratul Ikhlāas, Suratul Falaq and Suratun Naas. [Bukhaari : 5017, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]
- ⑨ To lie down on the right side facing the qiblah with the right hand beneath the cheek. [Bukhaari : 6315, Bara Bin Aazib رضي الله عنه, Musnadu Abi Ya'la : 4774, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]
- ⑩ Not to sleep on the stomach. [Tirmidhi : 2768, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]
- ⑪ To recite the du'aa before sleeping. “اللَّهُمَّ بِأَسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا” [Bukhaari : 6314, Huzaifah رضي الله عنه]

Du'aa after Waking Up

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

[Bukhaari : 6314, Huzaifah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : All praise is for Allaah Ta'aala who gave us life after giving us death and we will be raised before Him.

The Sunnah Way of Waking Up

- ① To rub the eyes and face with both hands when waking up. [Bukhaari : 183, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]
- ② To recite the du'aa for waking up.
“الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ” [Bukhaari : 6314, Huzaifah رضي الله عنه]
- ③ To clean the teeth with a miswaak. [Bukhaari : 245, Huzaifah رضي الله عنه]



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Du'aa before Entering the Toilet

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

[Al-Mu'ajamul Ausat : 2803, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Translation : I enter in the name of Allaah Ta'aala, O Allaah! I seek Your protection from the evil male and female jinn.

Du'aa after Leaving the Toilet

غُفْرَانَكَ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

[Ibnu Maajah : 300, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها, 301, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Translation : O Allaah! I seek Your forgiveness. All praise is for Allaah Ta'aala who has removed harm from me and has given me ease and comfort.

The Sunnah Way of Using the Toilet

- ① To cover the head. [Sunan-ul-Kubra Baihaqi : 465, Habeeb Bin Saaleh رحمته الله]
- ② To enter wearing shoes or slippers. [Sunan-ul-Kubra Baihaqi : 465, Habeeb Bin Saaleh رحمته الله]
- ③ To recite the du'aa before entering. [Bukhaari : 6322, Anas رضي الله عنه]
- ④ To enter with the left foot. [Bukhaari : 426, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها, Fathul Baari : 16/425]
- ⑤ Not to sit with the face or back towards the Qiblah. [Abu Daawood : 8, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]
- ⑥ Not to talk. [Abu Daawood : 15, Abu Saeed Al-Khudri رضي الله عنه]
- ⑦ Not to pass water while standing. [Ibnu Maajah : 309, Jaabin رضي الله عنه]
- ⑧ To wash with the left hand. [Bukhaari : 154, Abu Qataadah رضي الله عنه]



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



- ⑨ To wash the hands thoroughly with soil or soap after using the toilet.
[Abu Daawood : 45, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]
- ⑩ To come out with the right foot.
[Bukhaari : 426, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]
- ⑪ To recite the du'aa after coming out.
[Ibnu Maajah : 300, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها, 301, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Du'aa before Wudhu

[Nasai : 78, Anas رضي الله عنه]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

Translation : In the name of Allaah

Du'aa while Performing Wudhu

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي وَوَسِّعْ لِي فِي دَارِي وَبَارِكْ لِي فِي رِزْقِي

[Sunan-ul-Kubra Nasai : 9908, Abu Moosa رضي الله عنه]

Translation : O Allaah! Forgive my sins, make my house spacious for me and bless me in my livelihood.

Du'aa after Wudhu

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ، اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ

[Tirmidhi:55, Umar رضي الله عنه]

وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

Translation : I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah, who is alone and has no partner and I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is the servant and messenger of Allaah. O Allaah! Make me from those who repent and from those who keep themselves clean.



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Du'aa for Entering the Masjid

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

[Muslim : 1685, Abu Humaid رضي الله عنه]

Translation : O Allaah! Open the doors of your mercy for me.

The Sunnah Way of Entering the Masjid

- ① To remove the left shoe first then the right one. [Bukhaari : 5856, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]
- ② To enter the masjid with the right foot. [Bukhaari : 426, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]
- ③ To say "بِسْمِ اللَّهِ". [Ibnu Maajah : 771, Faatimah رضي الله عنها]
- ④ To recite "الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ"
[Tirmidhi : 314, Faatimah رضي الله عنها B]
- ⑤ To recite the Du'aa for entering the masjid :
"اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ"
[Muslim : 1685, Abu Humaid رضي الله عنه]
- ⑥ To make the intention of I'tikaaf. [Al Azkaar : 1/55]

Du'aa for Leaving the Masjid

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

[Muslim : 1685, Abu Humaid رضي الله عنه]

Translation : O Allaah! I beg You for Your grace.

The Sunnah Way of Leaving the Masjid

- ① To leave the masjid with the left foot. [Bukhaari : 426, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]
- ② To say "بِسْمِ اللَّهِ". [Ibnu Maajah : 771, Faatimah رضي الله عنها]



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



- ③ To recite “الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ”

[Tirmidhi : 314, Faatimah رضي الله عنها B]

- ④ To recite the Du'aa for leaving the masjid “اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ”

[Muslim : 1685, Abu Humaid رضي الله عنه]

- ⑤ To wear the right shoe first then the left one.

[Bukhaari : 5856, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

Du'aa to be Recited in the Morning

أَصْبَحْنَا وَأَصْبَحَ الْمَلِكُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

[Abu Daawood : 5084, Abu Maalik رضي الله عنه]

Translation : We and the whole world have reached this morning for Allaah Ta'aala who is the Sustainer of the worlds.

Du'aa to be Recited in the Evening

أَمْسَيْنَا وَأَمْسَى الْمَلِكُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

[Abu Daawood : 5084, Abu Maalik رضي الله عنه]

Translation : We and the whole world have reached this evening for Allaah Ta'aala who is the Sustainer of the worlds.

Specific Du'aas for Various Occasions

On meeting a Muslim greet him by saying:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

[Tirmidhi : 2689, Imraan Bin Husain رضي الله عنه]

Translation : May Allaah's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you.

If a Muslim greets with salaam reply by saying:

وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

[Musnadu Ahmad : 12612, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Translation : May Allaah's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you too.



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



When starting something good, say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

[Al Azkaar : 1/156, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : I begin with the name of Allaah the most beneficent the most merciful.

When asked how one is or when receiving a bounty, say:

[Ibnu Maaajah : 3805, Anas رضي الله عنه]

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Translation : All praise is for Allaah.

When someone gives something or shows kindness, say:

جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا

[Tirmidhi : 2035, Usamah Bin Zaid رضي الله عنه]

Translation : May Allaah reward you well.

When going up, say:

[Bukhaari : 2993, Jaabir رضي الله عنه]

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Translation : Allaah is the Greatest.

When going down, say:

[Bukhaari : 2993, Jaabir رضي الله عنه]

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Translation : Glory be to Allaah.

On sneezing, say:

[Bukhaari : 6224, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Translation : All praise is for Allaah.

Reply to the one who sneezed by saying:

[Bukhaari : 6224, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ

Translation : May Allaah shower His mercy on you.



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Reply of the person who sneezed :

يَهْدِيْكُمْ اللهُ وَيُصْلِحْ بِاَلِكُمْ

[Bukhaari : 6224, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : May Allaah guide you and mend all your affairs.

When intending to do something, say:

[Suratul Kahaf:24]

اِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ

Translation : If Allaah wills.

When finding something to be good, say:

[Suratul Kahaf : 39]

مَا شَاءَ اللهُ

Translation : Whatever Allaah wills.

When surprised, say:

اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ

[Bukhaari : 6218, Ummu Salmah رضي الله عنها]

Translation : Allaah is the Greatest. Glory be to Allaah.

When hearing about a death or when losing something or in difficulty, say:

[Suratul Baqarah : 156]

اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَاِنَّا اِلَيْهِ رٰجِعُونَ

Translation : To Allaah we belong and to Him shall we return.

When angry, say:

اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ

[Tirmidhi : 3452, Mu'aaz رضي الله عنه]

Translation : I seek Allaah's protection from the accursed shaytaan.

Teach **40** Days in the **2nd** **3rd** Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Lessons for this Year

Lesson 2 *Du'aa for Entering the Home*

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَيْرَ

الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ

خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

[Abu Daawood: 5096, Abu Maalik Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]



Translation : O Allaah! I ask You for the good of entering and the good of leaving. In the name of Allaah we enter and in the name of Allaah we leave and on Allaah, Our Lord we place our trust.

Teach **15** Days in the **3rd** Month

Lesson 3 *The Sunnah Way of Entering the Home*

① To recite the du'aa for entering.

[Abu Daawood: 5096, Abu Maalik Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

② To ask for permission, to knock or to cough before entering the house.

[Tirmidhi: 2710, Kaldah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Musnadu Ahmad: 3615, Zainab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]

③ To enter with the right foot.

[Bukhaari: 426, Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا]

④ To say salaam to the people of the house.

[Abu Daawood: 5096, Abu Maalik Ash'ari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Teach **10** Days in the **3rd** **4th** Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Lesson 4 *Du'aa for Leaving the Home*



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

[Tirmidhi: 3426, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Translation : I leave in the name of Allaah. I put my trust in Allaah, the power to avoid sin and the strength to do good is only from Allaah.

Teach **10** Days in the **4th** Month

Du'aa and Sunnah

Lesson 5 *The Sunnah Way of Leaving the Home*

- ① To make salaam to the people of the house when leaving.

[Sho'abul Imaan: 8845, Qataadah رضي الله عنه]

- ② To leave with the left foot.

[Bukhaari: 426, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]

- ③ To recite the du'aa for leaving the home. [Tirmidhi: 3426, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Teach **5** Days in the **4th** Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



2 - Hadeeth

[Du'aa and Sunnah]



Lesson 6 *Du'aa for Wearing Clothes*

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي هَذَا
الثَّوبَ وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ
مِّنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

[Abu Daawood: 4023, Mu'aaz Bin Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : All praise is for Allaah. Who clothed me with these clothes and gave it to me without any of my effort or strength.



Teach **10** Days in the **5th** Month

Lesson 7 *Du'aa for Wearing New Clothes*

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي مَا أُورِي بِهِ
عَوْرَتِي وَأَتَجَمَّلُ بِهِ فِي حَيَاتِي

[Tirmidhi : 3560, Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : All praise is for Allaah who clothed me with which I cover my private parts and beautify myself in my life .



Teach **10** Days in the **5th** Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]



Definition

Hifdhul Hadeeth : Whatever Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said or did is known as "Hadeeth" and memorizing the hadeeth is called "Hifdhul- Hadeeth".

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "The person who learns forty Ahadeeth to benefit my Ummah will be told on the Day of Judgment to enter Jannah from whichever door he pleases."

[Kanzul Ummal : 29186, Abu Mas'ood رضى الله عنه]

There are tremendous rewards for learning, memorising and practising upon the Sunnah actions of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ. This pleases Allaah and He grants the person the ability to practise upon the whole of Deen. Memorising the Ahadeeth also enlightens one's life.

Guidelines for the Teacher

Ten Ahadeeth with their translations have been included in this year's syllabus, which cover the five broad categories of the Deen, viz. Imaaniyaat, Ibaadaat, Mu'aamalaat, Mu'aasharah and Akhlaa'iyat. Together with this, the Ahadeeth learnt last year have also been given for revision.

These Ahadeeth are to be taught collectively with the category of Deen they fall under and their translations. For example: "Hadeeth 21: on Imaaniyaat إِذَا اسْتَعْنَيْتَ فَاسْتَغِيْنِ بِاللّٰهِ Translation : When you need to ask for help, ask help from Allaah. Students must also be encouraged to practise upon these Ahadeeth.

2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]



Lesson 1 *Revision of the Previous Years*

Hadeeth No. (1) on Imaaniyaat

الَّذِينَ يُسْرُّ

[Sho'ab-ul-Imaan : 3881, Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : Deen is easy.

Hadeeth No. (2) on Ibaadaat

مِفْتَاحُ الْجَنَّةِ الصَّلَاةُ

[Tirmidhi : 4, Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : Salaah is the key to Jannah.

Hadeeth No. (3) on Mu'aamalaat

مَنْ غَشَّ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

[Tirmidhi : 1315, Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : He who cheats is not one of us (Muslims).

Hadeeth No. (4) on Mu'aasharah

السَّلَامُ قَبْلَ الْكَلَامِ

[Tirmidhi : 2699, Jaabir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : Make salaam before talking.

Hadeeth No. (5) on Akhlaaqiyaat

عَلَيْكُمْ بِالصِّدْقِ

[Muslim : 6805, Abdullaah Bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : Always speak the truth.



2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]



Hadeeth No. ⑥ on Imaaniyaat

[Bukhaari : 1, Umar رضي الله عنه] **إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ**

Translation : Verily, actions are judged according to their intentions.

Hadeeth No. ⑦ on Ibaadaat

الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

[Muslim : 556, Abu Maalik Al Ash'ari رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Cleanliness is half of Imaan.

Hadeeth No. ⑧ on Mu'aamalaat

مَنْ انْتَهَبَ نَهْبَةً فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

[Ibnu Maajah : 3937, Imraan Bin Husain رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Whoever wrongly snatches anything is not from us (Muslims).

Hadeeth No. ⑨ on Mu'aasharah

الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأُمَّهَاتِ

[Kanzul Ummal : 45439, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Jannah lies beneath the feet of mothers.

Hadeeth No. ⑩ on Akhlaaqiyaat

اجْتَنِبُوا الْغَضَبَ

[Kanzul Ummal : 7711, Rajulim Minas Sahaabah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Avoid anger.

2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]



Hadeeth No. (11) on Imaaniyaat

إِذَا سَأَلْتَ فَاسْأَلِ اللَّهَ

[Tirmidhi : 2516, Ibnu Abbaas رضى الله عنه]

Translation : "When you need to ask, ask from Allaah."

Hadeeth No. (12) on Ibaadaat

أَفْضَلُ الْأَعْمَالِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ فِي أَوَّلِ وَقْتِهَا

[Daru Qutni : 1/247, Ummu Farwah رضى الله عنه]

Translation : "The best deed in the sight Allaah is to perform salaah at its earliest time."

Hadeeth No. (13) on Mu'aamalaat

طُوبَى لِمَنْ طَابَ كَسْبُهُ

[Al-Mu'ajam-ul-Kabeer : 4616, Rakb Misri رضى الله عنه]

Translation : "Goodness is for he whose earning is halaal."

Hadeeth No. (14) on Mu'aasharah

إِذَا دَخَلْتُمْ بَيْتًا فَسَلِّمُوا عَلَى أَهْلِهِ

[Sho'abul Imaan : 8845, Qataadah رضى الله عنه]

Translation : "When you enter a house greet its people with Salaam."

Hadeeth No. (15) on Akhlaaqiyaat

لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ نَبَأٌ

[Muslim : 303, Huzaifah رضى الله عنه]

Translation : "The telltale will not enter Jannah."



2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]



Hadeeth No. 16 on Imaaniyaat

أَحْسَنُ الْكَلَامِ كَلَامُ اللَّهِ

[Nasai : 1311, Jaabir رضي الله عنه]

Translation : “The best speech is the word of Allaah”

Hadeeth No. 17 on Ibaadaat

الدُّعَاءُ سِلَاحُ الْمُؤْمِنِ

[Musnadu Abi Ya'la : 1812, Jaabir رضي الله عنه]

Translation : “Du'aa is a weapon of a believer”

Hadeeth No. 18 on Mu'aamalaat

مَنْ ادَّعَى مَا لَيْسَ لَهُ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

[Muslim : 226, Abu Dhar رضي الله عنه]

Translation : “One who claims to that which is not his is not from us (Muslims).”

Hadeeth No. 19 on Mu'aasharah

رَضَى الرَّبُّ فِي رَضَى الْوَالِدِ

[Tirmidhi : 1899, Abdullah Bin 'Amr رضي الله عنه]

Translation : “The pleasure of Allaah lies in pleasing the father.”

Hadeeth No. 20 on Akhlaaqiyaat

إِنَّ اللَّهَ رَفِيقٌ يُحِبُّ الرِّفْقَ

[Bukhaari : 6927, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]

Translation : “Verily Allaah is gentle and loves gentleness.”

Teach	20 Days in the	6th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]

Lessons for this Year

Lesson 2 Hadeeth No. (21) on Imaaniyaat

إِذَا اسْتَعَنْتَ فَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللَّهِ

[Tirmidhi : 2516, Ibnu Abbaas رضى الله عنه]

Translation : When you need to ask for help, ask help from Allaah.

Teach 8 Days in the 7th Month

Lesson 3 Hadeeth No. (22) on Ibaadaat

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

[Bukhaari: 5027, Uthmaan رضى الله عنه]

Translation : The best of you is he who learns the Qur'aan and teaches it.

Teach 8 Days in the 7th Month

Lesson 4 Hadeeth No. (23) on Mu'aamalaat

التَّاجِرُ الصَّدُوقُ الْأَمِينُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّينَ

وَالصِّدِّيقِينَ وَالشُّهَدَاءِ

[Tirmidhi: 1209, Abu Saeed رضى الله عنه]

Translation : A truthful and honest trader will be with the Nabis, the Siddeequeen and the martyrs.

Teach 10 Days in the 7th 8th Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]



Lesson 5 Hadeeth No. (24) on Mu'aasharah

لَا تَسِبَّنْ أَحَدًا

[Abu Daawood : 4084 , Jaabir Bin Sulaim رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Do not swear anyone.

Teach **6** Days in the **8th** Month

Lesson 6 Hadeeth No. (25) on Akhlaaqiyaat

السَّخِيُّ قَرِيبٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ مِّنَ الْجَنَّةِ

[Tirmidhi:1961, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : A generous person is close to Allaah and close to Jannah .

Teach **8** Days in the **8th** Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature

Lesson 7 Hadeeth No. (26) on Imaaniyaat

اتَّقِ اللَّهَ حَيْثُمَا كُنْتَ

[Tirmidhi: 1987, Abu Dhar رضي الله عنه]

Translation: Fear Allaah wherever you may be.

Teach **8** Days in the **9th** Month

Lesson 8 Hadeeth No. (27) on Ibaadaat

الدُّعَاءُ مُخُّ الْعِبَادَةِ

[Tirmidhi: 3371, Anas رضي الله عنه]

Translation: Duaa is the essence of worship.

Teach **6** Days in the **9th** Month

2 - Hadeeth

[Hifdhul Hadeeth]

Lesson 9 Hadeeth No. 28 on Mu'aamalaat

إِيَّاكُمْ وَكَثْرَةَ الْحَلْفِ فِي الْبَيْعِ

[Muslim: 4210, Abu Qataadah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Be careful of taking too many oaths while doing business.

Teach 10 Days in the 9 th 10 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 10 Hadeeth No. 29 on Mu'aasharah

مَنْ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ النَّاسَ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ اللَّهَ

[Tirmidhi: 1955, Abu Saeed رضي الله عنه]

Translation : One who does not thank people has not thanked Allaah.

Teach 10 Days in the 10th Month

Lesson 11 Hadeeth No. 30 on Akhlaaqiyaat

الْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ

[Musnadu Ahmad: 8869, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : A kind word is also Sadaqah.

Teach 6 Days in the 10 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



Definition

Aqaa'id : Those aspects of Deen that a man strongly believes from the heart are called Aqaa'id.

Words of Encouragement

Qur'aan : Allah says in the Qur'aan :

وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ سَنُدْخِلُهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقًّا وَمَنْ أَصْدَقُ مِنَ اللَّهِ قِيلًا [Suratun Nisa : 122]

As for those who have Imaan and do good deeds. We shall soon admit them into gardens beneath which rivers flow. The promise of Allaah is true and who can be more truthful in his word than Allaah.

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "He who says لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ will enter Jannah. [Mu'jamul kabeer : 223, Salamah bin Nu'aim ر.ح.ه]

It is necessary to bring Imaan on all those aspects of Islaam that our Nabi ﷺ has taught us with regards to Aqeedah. A true Muslim is he whose Aqaa'id (beliefs) are correct. Such persons actions will be accepted by Allaah Ta'aala and he will certainly enter Jannah. It is therefore important for every Muslim to strengthen the Imaan in his heart and also admit it with his tongue.

Guidelines for the Teacher

Questions and answers regarding Allaah Ta'aala, the Angels and the heavenly books have been included in this year's syllabus. These are to be taught collectively together with the revision of the previous years lessons. Students should be made aware of the fact that it is absolutely necessary for every Muslim to bring Imaan on this and strongly believe all these aspects of Deen with the heart.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



Lesson 1 Revision of the Previous Years

Al-Kalimatut Tayyibah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

[Mu'ajamus Sageer : 992, Umar رضي الله عنه]

Translation : There is none worthy of worship but Allaah, Muhammad ﷺ is the messenger of Allaah.

Al-Kalimatush Shahaadah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

[Mustadrak : 9, Abdullaah Bin Amr Bin Aas رضي الله عنه]

Translation : I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is the servant and messenger of Allaah.

Al-Kalimatut Tamjeed

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا

حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

[Abu Daawood : 832, Abdullaah Bin Abi Aufa رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Glory and Purity is for Allaah, All praise is for Allaah, there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and Allaah is the Greatest and the power to avoid sins and strength to do good is only from Allaah , the most high the great.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



Al-Kalimatut Tauheed

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ

يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

[Musnadu Ahmad : 26551, Ummu Salmah رضي الله عنها]

Translation : There is none worthy of worship but Allaah who is alone and has no partner. For him is the kingdom and for him is all praise. He gives life and death and all good is in His hand and he has control over everything.

Al-Kalimatul Istighfaar

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أُشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئًا وَأَنَا أَعْلَمُهُ وَ

أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا أَعْلَمُ

[Majma'uz Zawaa'id : 17670, Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه]

Translation : O Allaah! I seek your protection from joining any partner to you knowingly and I seek Your forgiveness from that which I do not know.

Al-Imaanul Mujmal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ

جَمِيعَ أَحْكَامِهِ

Translation : I believe in Allaah as He is with all His names and qualities and I accept all His commands.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



Al-Imaanul Mufasssal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ

وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ وَشَرٌّ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبُعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

Translation : I believe in Allaah, His angels, His books, His messengers, the Last Day, that all good and bad fate is from Allaah and the life after death.

Teach	20	Days in the	1 st	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lessons for this Year

Lesson 2 *Allaah Ta'aala* ①

Question : Who is our Rabb?

Answer : Our Rabb is Allaah.

[Suratu Ha Meem Sajdah : 30]

Question : Who created us?

Answer : Allaah created us.

[Suratut Teen : 4]

Question : Did Allaah create the people of the world by himself?

Answer : Yes, Allaah created the people of the world by himself.

[Suratus Sajdah : 4]

Question : Did this world come into existence by itself?

Answer : No, Allaah Ta'aala created this world.

[Suratus Sajdah : 4]

Teach	6	Days in the	2 nd	Month
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3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



②

Question : Who created the skies, the earth, the moon, the sun, the high mountains and the oceans?

Answer : Allaah created the skies, the earth, the moon, the sun, the high mountains and the oceans.

[Suratul Ankaboot : 61, Suratu Qaaf : 38]

Question : Did anyone create Allaah Ta'ala?

Answer : No! No-one created Allaah Ta'ala.

[Suratul Ikhlâas : 3]

Question : For how long has Allaah been and until when will he remain?

Answer : Allaah has been forever and will remain forever.

[Suratur Rahman : 27]

Question : Does Allaah have a father and mother?

Answer : No, Allaah does not have a father or a mother.

[Suratul Ikhlâas : 3]

Question : Does Allaah have a wife and children?

Answer : No, Allaah does not have a wife or children.

[Suratul An'aam : 101]

Question : Does Allaah have any relatives?

Answer : No, Allaah does not have any relatives.

[Suratul Ikhlâas : 3]

Teach **9** Days in the **2nd** Month



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



③

Question : Does Allaah look like any of the creation?

Answer : No, Allaah is free from having any shape or form.

[Suratus Shoora: 11]

Question : Does Allaah eat, drink or sleep?

Answer : Allaah does not need to eat, drink or sleep.

[Suratul An'aam : 14, Suratul Baqarah : 255]

Question : Does Allaah have any partner?

Answer : Allaah has no partner.

[Suratul An'aam : 163]

Question : Who provides us, our parents and the whole creation with their livelihood?

Answer : Allaah provides us, our parents and the whole creation with their livelihood.

[Suratud Dhaariyaat: 58]

Question : Who gives life, death, honour and disgrace?

Answer : Allaah gives life, death, honour and disgrace.

[Suratul Mulk : 2, Suratu Aali Imraan : 26]

Question : Does Allaah see and hear everything?

Answer : Yes! Allaah sees and hears everything.

[Suratul Israa : 1]

Question : Who should we worship?

Answer : We should worship only Allaah.

[Suratul Hood : 26]

Teach 9 Days in the 2nd 3rd Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



Lesson 3

The Angels ①

Question : Who are the angels ?

Answer : Angels are the creation of Allaah made from light and are called "Malaa'ikah".

[Muslim : 7687, Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها]

Question : Do the angels need food and drink?

Answer : No, the angels do not need food or drink.

[Fatahul Baari :9/492]

Question : Do the angels disobey Allaah?

Answer : No! the angels do not disobey Allaah.

[Suratul Tahreem : 6]

Question : What strength has Allaah given the angels?

Answer : Allaah has given the angels the strength to do the most difficult things.

[Suratul Faatir : 1]

Question : How many angels are there?

Answer : They are countless angels. No one besides Allaah know the exact number.

[Suratul Muddaththir : 31]

Question : Who are the four well known angels?

Answer : The well-known angels are Jibra'eel جبرائيل, Mikaa'eel ميكائيل, Israa'feel اسرافيل and Izraa'eel ايزرائيل.

[Umdatul Qaari : 22/458]

Teach **11** Days in the **3rd** Month



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



②

Question : What does Jibra'eel عليه السلام do?

Answer : Jibra'eel عليه السلام conveyed the books of Allaah and his messages to the messengers.

[Sharhul Arba'eenan Nawawiiyyah Li-Atiyyah : 6/3]

Question : What does Mikaa'eel عليه السلام do?

Answer : Mikaa'eel عليه السلام has the duty to make the rain fall and to ensure that the creation receive their livelihood.

[Sho'abul Imaan : 158, Ibnu Saabit رضي الله عنه]

Question : What does Israafeel عليه السلام do?

Answer : Israafeel عليه السلام will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement.

[Sho'abul Imaan : 353, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]

Question : What does Izraa'eel عليه السلام do?

Answer : Izraa'eel عليه السلام removes the souls of the creation at the time of death. He is also known as "Malakul Maut" (the Angel of Death).

[Musannaf Ibnu Abi Shaibah : 34969, Ibnu Saabit رضي الله عنه]

Question : What are the angels who record the actions of people called?

Answer : The angels recording the actions of people are called "Kiraaman Kaatibeen".

[Suratul Infitaar : 11]

Question : What are the angels who safeguard people against calamities called?

Answer : The angels who safeguard people against calamities are called "Hafadhah".

[Suratul An'aam:61]



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



Question : What are the angels who question people in their graves called?

Answer : The angels who question people in their graves are called "Munkar and Nakeer". [Tirmidhi : 1071, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

Teach	21	Days in the	3 rd	4 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 4 *The Heavenly Books* ①

Question : Why did Allaah reveal books ?

Answer : Allaah revealed books for the guidance of mankind.
[Suratu Aali Imraan : 3,4]

Question : How many books did Allaah reveal?

Answer : Allaah revealed many small and big books.
[Saheeh Ibnu Hibbaan : 361, Abu Dhar رضي الله عنه]

Question : What are the small and big books known as?

Answer : A small book is known as a "Saheefah" and a big book is known as a "Kitaab".
[Roohul Ma'aani : 30/111]

Question : What are the four main Kitaabs?

Answer : The four main kitaabs are Torah, Zaboor, Injeel and Qur'aan.
[Saheeh Ibnu Hibbaan : 361, Abu Dhar رضي الله عنه]

Question : To which Nabi was the Torah revealed?

Answer : The Torah was revealed to Nabi Moosa عليه السلام.
[Muslim : 4536, Bara Bin Aazib رضي الله عنه]

Teach	8	Days in the	4 th	5 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Aqaa'id
(Beliefs)



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



②

Question : To which Nabi ﷺ was the Zaboor revealed?

Answer : The Zaboor was revealed to Nabi Daawood ﷺ.

[Suratun Nisa : 163]

Question : To which Nabi was the Injeel revealed?

Answer : The Injeel was revealed to Nabi Isa ﷺ.

[Suratul Hadeed : 27]

Question : To which Nabi was the Qur'aan revealed?

Answer : The Qur'aan was revealed to Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

[Suratud Dahar : 23]

Question : To which Messengers were the Saheefah revealed?

Answer : The Saheefah were revealed to Nabi Sheeth ﷺ, Nabi Idrees ﷺ, Nabi Ibraheem ﷺ and several other Messengers as well.

[Saheeh Ibni Hibbaan : 361, Abu Dhar رضى الله عنه]

Question : Which was the last Kitaab revealed?

Answer : The last Kitaab revealed was the Qur'aan.

[Tafseer Bahrul Uloom : 1/586]

Teach **8** Days in the **5th** Month



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Aqaa'id (Beliefs)]



③

Question : Can the Qur'aan ever be changed?

Answer : The Qur'aan cannot be changed. [Suratul An'aam : 115]

Question : Who has taken the responsibility of protecting the Qur'aan?

Answer : Allaah Ta'aala has taken the responsibility of protecting the Qur'aan. [Suratul Hijr : 9]

Question : Which is the best of all the heavenly books?

Answer : The Qur'aan is the best of all the heavenly books. [Tafseeru Sa'adi : 1 /234]

Question : Which heavenly book will it be necessary to act upon until Judgement ?

Answer : It is necessary to act only upon the Qur'aan until Judgement. [Muslim : 6378, Zaid Bin Arkam (زید بن عركم)]

Question : Do we need to believe in all the small and big books revealed by Allaah?

Answer : We need to believe that all the small and big books revealed by Allaah. [Suratul Baqarah : 4]

Teach	8	Days	in the	5 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Aqaa'id
(Beliefs)



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



Definition

Salaah : To display one's devotion and obedience of Allaah Ta'aala in a specific manner is called Salaah.

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, A person who performs his Salaah with Jama'ah for forty day without missing the first takbeer for the sake of Allaah receives two awards, one freedom from hell fire and the other protection against hypocrisy.

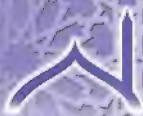
[Tirmidhi : 241, Anas Bin Maalik رضى الله عنه]

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "Whoever baths on Friday and attains cleanliness to the best of his ability, applies oil and perfume available at home, then goes to the masjid without sitting between two people who are already sitting together and performs (Sunnah and Nafil) Salaah as much as possible before Juma'ah then listens to the khutbah of the Imaam silently and attentively all his sins committed between this Friday and the next one will certainly be forgiven.

[Bukhaari : 883, Salmaan Faarsi رضى الله عنه]

Guidelines for the Teacher

Salaah with Jamaa'ah and the Jumu'ah Salaah have been included in this year's syllabus. These have to be taught together with the previous years lessons. These lessons are not to be memorised word for word. Recite the words of Salaah i.e. Thanaa, At-Tashahhud, Salutations, Ad-Du'aa-ul-Ma'thoorah and the Du'aa after Salaah in a loud voice. Give the students the opportunity to practically lead the Salaah with Jamaa'ah and Jumu'ah Salaah so that they become aware of the method of making Imamah and may lead the Jamaa'ah when necessity arises. In addition to this explain the virtues of performing Salaah with Jamaa'ah and Jumu'ah Salaah and also the punishments for not performing them in a simple way so that the importance of these actions come into the hearts of the students.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



Lesson 1 Revision of the Previous Years

The Words of Salaah

At-Takbeer Tahreemah

(to be recited when beginning salaah):

[Tirmidhi : 238, Abu Saeed رضي الله عنه]

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

The Tasbeeh of Ruku:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

[Tirmidhi : 261, Ibnu Mas'ood رضي الله عنه]

The Tasmee (to be recited when coming up from Ruku):

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

[Bukhaari : 722, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

The Tahmeed (to be recited while standing after the Ruku):

رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

[Bukhaari : 722, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

The Tasbeeh of Sajdah :

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

[Tirmidhi : 261, Ibnu Mas'ood رضي الله عنه]

Salaam:

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

[Tirmidhi : 295, Ibnu Mas'ood رضي الله عنه]

Thanaa:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ

وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

[Tirmidhi : 242, Abu Saeed رضي الله عنه]



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



At-Tashahhud

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ. السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ. السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

[Bukhaari : 1202, Ibnu Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Salutations

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ. اللَّهُمَّ
بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

[Bukhaari : 3370, Ka'ab Bin Ujrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Ad-Du'aa-ul-Mathoorah

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
فَاغْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

[Bukhaari : 834, Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



Du'aa after Salaah

After completing the salaah, say “ اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ ” three times then recite this du'aa.

[Muslim : 1362, Thobaan رضي الله عنه]

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ

[Muslim : 1363, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]

وَالْإِكْرَامِ

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

[Abu Daawood : 1522, Mu'aaz Bin Jabal رضي الله عنه]

The Witr Salaah

It is Waajib (compulsory) to perform the Witr salaah. If the Witr salaah is missed due to any reason, it will be necessary to perform the Qadhaa. The Witr salaah may be performed at any time after the Isha salaah and true dawn.

The method of performing Witr salaah is as follows : After completing the fardh and sunnahs of Isha salaah, make the intention to perform three rakaahs of Witr salaah. Perform the first two rakaahs of salaah as usual and after reciting Tashahhud in the first Qa'dah stand up for the third rakaah. Recite Suratul Faatiha and a Surah. Thereafter, raise the hands up to the earlobes, say Allaahu Akbar, fold the hands and recite Ad-Du'aa-ul-Qunoot before going into ruku and complete the salaah.

Ruling: The Witr salaah is performed with Jamaa'ah during the month of Ramadhaan. The Muqtadi will also recite Ad-du'aa-ul-Qunoot with the Imaam.

[Shaami:3/114,Auqaatussalaah: 5/112-124,Baabul Witr]

Ad-Du'aa-ul-Qunoot

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ

عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ، وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



وَنَتَرُكَ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّي
وَنَسْجُدُ وَاِلَيْكَ نَسْغِي وَنَخْشَى وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى
عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

[Musannaf Ibnu Abi Shaibah : 7027, 7031, Umar; رحمته, Musannaf Abdur Razzaq : 4978, Ali رحمته]

NOTE : It is best to recite Ad-Du'aa-ul-Qunoot mentioned above which has been reported in these words as well as other words in various books of hadeeth. Any other du'aa may be recited in place of the above du'aa.

Teach **10** Days in the **1st** Month

Salaah

Lessons for this Year

Lesson 2

Athaan

To say the greatness of Allaah Ta'aala in a loud voice before Salaah, inviting towards it is called Athaan. One who calls out the Athaan is called the Muazzin. Athaan is called out for the five daily Salaah and the Jumu'ah Salaah.

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ
اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اَللّٰهِ	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اَللّٰهِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلٰوةِ	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلٰوةِ



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

In the Fajr Athaan after the words “ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ ” say “ الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ ” twice.

Reply to the Athaan

The same words of the Athaan should be repeated but say “ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ ” in reply to “ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ ” and “ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ ” and in the Fajr Athaan say “ صَدَقْتَ وَبَرَزْتَ ” in reply to “ الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ ”

Questions

- ① What is Athaan?
- ② What is the person who calls out the Athaan known as?
- ③ What is the reply to حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ and حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ ?

Teach	10 Days in the	1 st Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 3

Iqaamah

Iqaamah are the words recited quickly before Jamaa'ah stands up.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Reply to the Iqaamah

The same reply of Athaan should be repeated in Iqaamah but say “قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ” in reply to “أَقَامَهَا اللَّهُ وَأَدَامَهَا”.

Questions

- ① What is Iqaamah?
- ② What are the words of Iqaamah?
- ③ What is the reply to قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ ?

Teach 10 Days in the 2nd Month

Lesson 4 Salaah with Jamaa'ah

When people perform salaah together in a manner that one leads and the others follow him is known as “Salaah with Jamaa'ah”. The person leading the salaah will be the Imaam and the people following him will be the muqtadi.

It is sunnatul-mu'akkadah to perform salaah with jamaa'ah.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



The rewards for performing Salaah with Jamaa'ah is twenty-seven times greater than performing alone. [Bukhaari: 645; Ibnu Umar رضي الله عنه]

On the other hand to neglect Salaah with Jamaa'ah without a valid reason is greatly disliked by Allaah Ta'aala and his Nabi ﷺ. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "One who does not perform Salaah with Jamaa'ah without a valid excuse after hearing the Athaan his Salaah is not accepted. [Ibnu Maajah: 793; Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]

Questions

- ① What is the reward to perform Salaah with Jamaa'ah ?
- ② Who are the Imaam and the Muqtadi?
- ③ How is it to neglect Salaah with Jamaa'ah without a valid excuse ?

Teach	20	Days	in the	2 nd	3 rd	Month	Date		Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 5 *The Method of Performing Salaah with Jamaa'ah*

Salaah

The Imaam should be a person who recites the Qur'aan correctly, is well aware of the rules related to salaah and is also righteous and pious. The Muqtadis should stand behind the Imaam. The front row should be filled before standing in the second row. The remaining rows should be completed in such a manner that a new row should not be formed until the row in front of it is completed. No gaps should be left in between the rows and each muqtadi's shoulder should be together with the shoulder of the muqtadi standing next to him with the heels in a straight line. The Imaam should ensure that the rows are straight before beginning the salaah. [Shaami : 4/230-266, Baabul Imaamah]

One of the Muqtadis should call out the Iqaamah. The Imaam should then make the intention of performing the specific salaah together with the intention of leading the muqtadis standing behind him. The muqtadis, likewise should make the intention of the same salaah together with the intention of following this Imaam in salaah. Thereafter, the Imaam while saying At-Takbeeratut-Tahreemah should raise his hands and fold them. The muqtadis should say At-Takbeeratut-Tahreemah immediately after the takbeer of the Imaam and join him in salaah.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



Both the Imaam and the muqtadi should then recite thanaa, softly. After this the muqtadi should remain silent and the Imaam should recite the Qiraa'ah, in Fajr, Maghrib and Isha loudly and in Zohar and Asr softly.

After the Imaam completes the Qiraa'ah he should say "اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ" and go into ruku. The muqtadi should follow the Imaam. Both the Imaam and the muqtadi should recite "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ" in ruku. Thereafter, the Imaam should stand up straight while saying "سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ" and the muqtadi should say "رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ". It is very important that the muqtadi should ensure that he does not go into any posture of salaah before the Imaam, but rather follow after the Imaam. After ruku the rest of the salaah should be completed accordingly i.e. The muqtadi should only remain silent during the Qiraa'ah besides that he should say the tasbeeh of ruku and sajdah, recite the tashahhud, send salutations and recite the du'aa.

[Shaami : 495/3-1994, Baab Sifatis Salaah, Fasli]

Things to be recited or not to be recited by the Muqtadi behind Imaam

	At-Takbeertut Tahreemah	Thana	Ta'awwuz, Tasmiyah, Suratul Faatihah,	Aameen	Surah	Takbeer for Ruku	Tasbeeh of Ruku	Tasme'e'a	Tahmeed	Takbeer for Sajdah	Takbeer for Jalsah	Takbeer for Qa'dah	At-Tashahhud	Salutations	Ad-Du'aa-ul-Mathoorah	Salaam
Imaam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Muqtadi	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Questions

- What are the qualities necessary for an Imaam ?
- What is the method of forming the rows ?

Teach	35 Days in the	3 rd	4 th	5 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Salaah]



Lesson 6 The Jumu'ah Salaah

Great virtue and importance is given to the day of Jumu'ah (Friday) in Islaam. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said "The best day on which the sun rises is the day of Jumu'ah. Nabi Aadam ؑ was born on this day, he was sent to Jannah on this day and he was sent down to earth on this day and the day of Judgement will take place on this day."

[Muslim: 2014, Abu Hurairah ؓ]

We should honour the day of Jumu'ah, go to the Masjid as early as possible and engage in Salaah and recitation of the Qur'aan. It is fardh to perform two rakaahs of Jumu'ah Salaah. The time for performing it is the same as Zohar Salaah.

Before the salaah the Imaam will ascend the mimbar (pulpit) and sit on it. The Mu'azzin will then stand up in front of the Imaam and call out the athaan. Thereafter, the Imaam will stand up facing the people and deliver two sermons (khutbahs) in such a manner that after the first khutbah he will sit silently for a short while before standing up for the second khutbah. After completing the second khutbah he will descend the pulpit and stand on the place where he will lead the salaah. The Mu'azzin will then call out the Iqaamah. Thereafter, the Imaam will request the people to straighten their rows and perform two rakaahs of fardh, Jumu'ah Salaah as explained under the title "The Method of Performing Salaah with Jamaa'ah. In the Jumu'ah Salaah both Suratul Faatihah and Surah will be read in a loud voice.

[Shaami: 38-80/6, Babul Jumu'ah]

In the Jumu'ah Salaah after reciting Suratul Faatihah it is sunnah to recite Suratul A'ala in the first rakaah and Suratul Ghaashiyah in the second rakaah.

[Shaami: 188/4, Babu Sifatil Salaah, Faslu'n Fil Qira'ah]

Rule: It is waajib to remain silent and listen to the Khutbah. It is not permissible to talk, engage oneself in anything or even perform Salaah during the khutbah.

Questions

- ① When is Jumu'ah Salaah performed ?
- ② What is the rule of talking or doing anything during the khutbah ?
- ③ Which surahs are sunnah to recite in the Jumu'ah Salaah ?

Teach	15 Days in the	5 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Definition

Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna : The beautiful names of Allaah Ta'aala are called "Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna".

Words of Encouragement

Qur'aan : وَلِلّٰهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَىٰ فَادْعُوهُ بِهَا ۖ

[Suratul A'raaf :180]

Translation: Allaah has the most beautiful names, so call Him by them.

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "Indeed, Allaah has ninety-nine names and whoever will memorise them will enter Jannah."

[Muslim : 6986, Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه)]

Allaah's descriptive names have a powerful effect and carry tremendous virtue. The du'aa made after reciting these names will certainly be accepted.

Guideline for the Teacher

Twenty-five more of the descriptive names of Allaah have been included in this year's syllabus. These names are to be taught collectively together with the revision of the previous years.

As was done during the previous years, when revising the names learnt for the month, it is necessary to revise the names learnt during the previous month as well so that the students may easily remember all the names in sequence.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna]

الْحَقُّ
الْقَوِيُّ
الْوَكِيلُ
الْمَتِينُ

Lesson 1 Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna 51,52,53,54,55

الْوَكِيلُ

الْمَتِينُ

الْقَوِيُّ

الْوَكِيلُ

الْحَقُّ

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ

الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُهِيمُنُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ الْخَالِقُ الْبَارِئُ الْمُصَوِّرُ

الْغَفَّارُ الْقَهَّارُ الْوَهَّابُ الرَّزَّاقُ الْفَتَّاحُ الْعَلِيمُ الْقَابِضُ الْبَاسِطُ

الْخَافِضُ الرَّافِعُ الْمُعِزُّ الْمُنِذِرُ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ الْحَكَمُ الْعَدْلُ اللَّطِيفُ

الْخَبِيرُ الْحَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ الْغَفُورُ الشَّكُورُ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ الْحَفِيفُ

الْمُقِيتُ الْحَسِيبُ الْجَلِيلُ الْكَرِيمُ الرَّقِيبُ الْمُجِيبُ الْوَاسِعُ

الْحَكِيمُ الْوَدُودُ الْمَجِيدُ الْبَاعِثُ الشَّهِيدُ الْحَقُّ الْوَكِيلُ

الْقَوِيُّ الْمَتِينُ الْوَكِيلُ

Teach 20 Days in the 6th Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



Lesson 2 Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna 56,57,58,59,60

الْمُحْصِيُ

الْمُعِيدُ

الْمُبْدِيُ

الْمُحْصِيُ

الْحَمِيدُ

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ

الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُهِيمُنُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ الْخَالِقُ الْبَارِئُ الْمَصَوِّرُ

الْعَاقِلُ الْقَهَّارُ الْوَهَّابُ الرَّزَّاقُ الْفَتَّاحُ الْعَلِيمُ الْقَابِضُ الْبَاسِطُ

الْخَافِضُ الرَّافِعُ الْمُعِزُّ الْمُدِلُّ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ الْحَكَمُ الْعَدْلُ اللَّطِيفُ

الْخَبِيرُ الْحَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ الْغَفُورُ الشَّكُورُ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ الْحَفِيفُ

الْمُقِيتُ الْحَسِيبُ الْجَلِيلُ الْكَرِيمُ الرَّقِيبُ الْمُجِيبُ الْوَاسِعُ

الْحَكِيمُ الْوَدُودُ الْمَجِيدُ الْبَاعِثُ الشَّهِيدُ الْحَقُّ الْوَكِيلُ

الْقَوِيُّ الْمَتِينُ الْوَلِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ الْمُحْصِي الْمُبْدِي الْمُعِيدُ الْمُحْصِي

Teach 20 Days in the 7th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna]

الْمُبِيتُ
الْحَيُّ
الْقَيُّومُ
الْوَاحِدُ
الْمَاجِدُ

Lesson 3 Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna 61,62,63,64,65

الْمَاجِدُ

الْوَاحِدُ

الْقَيُّومُ

الْحَيُّ

الْمُبِيتُ

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ

الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُهِيمُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ الْخَالِقُ الْبَارِئُ الْمُصَوِّرُ

الْغَفَّارُ الْقَهَّارُ الْوَهَّابُ الرَّزَّاقُ الْفَتَّاحُ الْعَلِيمُ الْقَابِضُ الْبَاسِطُ

الْخَافِضُ الرَّافِعُ الْمُعِزُّ الْمُدِلُّ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ الْحَكَمُ الْعَدْلُ اللَّطِيفُ

الْخَبِيرُ الْحَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ الْغَفُورُ الشَّكُورُ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ الْحَفِيفُ

الْمُبِيتُ الْحَسِيبُ الْجَلِيلُ الْكَرِيمُ الرَّقِيبُ الْمُجِيبُ الْوَاسِعُ

الْحَكِيمُ الْوَدُودُ الْمَجِيدُ الْبَاعِثُ الشَّهِيدُ الْحَقُّ الْوَكِيلُ

الْقَوِيُّ الْمَتِينُ الْوَلِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ الْمُحْصِي الْمُبْدِئُ الْمُعِيدُ الْمُحْيِي

الْمُبِيتُ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ الْوَاحِدُ الْمَاجِدُ

Teach 20 Days in the 8th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



Lesson 4 Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna 66,67,68,69,70

الْمُقْتَدِرُ

الْقَادِرُ

الصَّمَدُ

الْأَحَدُ

الْوَحِيدُ

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ
الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُهِيمُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ الْخَالِقُ الْبَارِئُ الْمُصَوِّرُ
الْغَفَّارُ الْقَهَّارُ الْوَهَّابُ الرَّزَّاقُ الْفَتَّاحُ الْعَلِيمُ الْقَابِضُ الْبَاسِطُ
الْخَافِضُ الرَّافِعُ الْمُعِزُّ الْمُدِلُّ السَّيِّعُ الْبَصِيرُ الْحَكَمُ الْعَدْلُ اللَّطِيفُ
الْخَبِيرُ الْحَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ الْغَفُورُ الشَّكُورُ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ الْحَفِيفُ
الْمُقِيتُ الْحَسِيبُ الْجَلِيلُ الْكَرِيمُ الرَّقِيبُ الْمُجِيبُ الْوَاسِعُ
الْحَكِيمُ الْوَدُودُ الْمَجِيدُ الْبَاعِثُ الشَّهِيدُ الْحَقُّ الْوَكِيلُ
الْقَوِيُّ الْمَتِينُ الْوَلِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ الْمُحْصِي الْمُبْدِئُ الْمُعِيدُ الْمُحْيِي
الْمُمِيتُ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ الْوَاجِدُ الْمَبْجُودُ الْوَاحِدُ الْأَحَدُ الصَّمَدُ

الْقَادِرُ الْمُقْتَدِرُ

Teach	20 Days in the	9 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna]

الْمُقَدِّمُ
الْأَوَّلُ
الْأَخِرُ
الظَّاهِرُ
الْمُؤَخَّرُ

Lesson 5 Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna 71,72,73,74,75

الظَّاهِرُ

الْأَخِرُ

الْأَوَّلُ

الْمُؤَخَّرُ

الْمُقَدِّمُ

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ
الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُهِيبُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ الْخَالِقُ الْبَارِئُ الْمُصَوِّرُ
الْغَفَّارُ الْقَهَّارُ الْوَهَّابُ الرَّزَّاقُ الْفَتَّاحُ الْعَلِيمُ الْقَابِضُ الْبَاسِطُ
الْخَافِضُ الرَّافِعُ الْمُعِزُّ الْمُدِلُّ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ الْحَكَمُ الْعَدْلُ اللَّطِيفُ
الْخَبِيرُ الْحَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ الْغَفُورُ الشَّكُورُ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ الْحَفِيفُ
الْمُقِيتُ الْحَسِيبُ الْجَلِيلُ الْكَرِيمُ الرَّقِيبُ الْمُجِيبُ الْوَاسِعُ
الْحَكِيمُ الْوَدُودُ الْمَجِيدُ الْبَاعِثُ الشَّهِيدُ الْحَقُّ الْوَكِيلُ
الْقَوِيُّ الْمَتِينُ الْوَلِيُّ الْحَمِيدُ الْمُحْصِي الْمُبْدِئُ الْمُعِيدُ الْمُحْيِي
الْمُمِيتُ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ الْوَاحِدُ الْمَبْجُودُ الْوَاحِدُ الْأَحَدُ الصَّمَدُ
الْقَادِرُ الْمُقْتَدِرُ الْمُقَدِّمُ الْمُؤَخَّرُ الْأَوَّلُ الْآخِرُ الظَّاهِرُ

Teach 20 Days in the 10th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



Definition

Masaa'il : The rules of Deen that explain the way of doing an action or inform that something is lawful or unlawful are called Masaa'il.

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "One who seeks knowledge and acquires it, Allaah Ta'aala will reward him two fold and one who seeks knowledge but could not acquire it, Allaah Ta'aala will grant him a single reward ." [Tabraani : 165, Waathilah Bin Asq'a ر.ق.ه]

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "A single Faqeeh (one who has deep understanding of Deen) is more difficult for Shaytaan than a thousand worshippers." [Tirmidhi : 2681, Ibnu Abbaas ر.ق.ه]

As Muslims, it is our duty to lead our lives according to the commands of Allaah Ta'aala and the ways of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ. This way of life will make us successful in this world as well as in the hereafter. On the other hand failure lies in going against the commands of Allaah and the ways of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ. It is therefore very important to acquire the knowledge of Masaa'il to be able to lead our lives correctly.

Guidelines for the Teacher

Istinjaa, the things that break the Salaah and the makrooh times of Salaah have been included in this year's syllabus. These masaa'il have to be taught collectively together with the revision of the previous years lessons. Special attention should be given to this important topic. The things that break the salaah should be clearly explained with examples. The students should also be motivated with love and affection to inform their family and friends of all the important aspect learnt in this topic.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



Lesson 1 *Revision of the Previous Years*

Faraa'idh of Ghusl (Bathing)

There are three faraa'idh in ghusl:

- ① To gargle properly. [Shaami : 1/423, Matlab fi Ab-haa'thiil Ghusl]
- ② To put water into the nose. [Shaami : 1/423, Matlab fi Ab-haa'thiil Ghusl]
- ③ To pour water over the whole body in such a way that not a single hair is left dry. [Shaami :1/427, Matlab fi Ab-haa'thiil Ghusl]

The Sunnahs of Ghusl

- ① To make the intention for cleanliness.
[Bukhaari : 1, Umar رضى الله عنه ; Shaami : 1/ 444, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ② To wash both hands up to the wrists. [Bukhaari : 248, Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها]
- ③ To wash the private parts. [Bukhaari : 249, Mai'moonah رضى الله عنها]
- ④ To wash off all impurities from the body. [Bukhaari : 249, Mai'moonah رضى الله عنها]
- ⑤ To make wudhu. [Bukhaari : 248, Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها]
- ⑥ To pour water over the whole body three times. [Bukhaari : 256, Jaabir رضى الله عنه]
- ⑦ To pour water over the head first, the right shoulder then the left shoulder.
[Shaami : 1/ 443, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Ghusl]
- ⑧ To rub the body while bathing. [Shaami : 1/ 443, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Ghusl]

Note : Do not bath while facing the Qiblah if the private parts are open.

[Shaami : 1/443 ; Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Ghusl]



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



Faraa'idh of Wudhu (Ablution)

There are four faraa'idh in wudhu:

[Suratul Maaidah : 6]

- ① To wash the face from the hair above the forehead to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other. [Shaami : 1/235, Arkaanul Wudhu]
- ② To wash both arms including the elbows. [Shaami : 1/247, Arkaanul Wudhu]
- ③ To make masah of (to pass wet hands over) a quarter of the head. [Shaami : 1/247, Arkaanul Wudhu]
- ④ To wash both feet including the ankles. [Shaami : 1/247, Arkaanul Wudhu]

The Sunnah Way of Wudhu

- ① To make the intention for wudhu. [Bukhaari : 1, Umar رضي الله عنه, Shaami : 1/ 271, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ② To recite Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem. [Nasai : 78, Anas رضي الله عنه; Shaami : 1/ 278, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ③ To wash both hands up to the wrists three times. [Bukhaari : 159, Uthmaan Bin Affaan رضي الله عنه; Shaami : 1/ 286, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ④ To use the miswaak or the finger if the miswaak is not available. [Bukhaari : 887, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه, Sunanul Kubra Baihaqi : 179, Anas رضي الله عنه; Shaami : 1/ 296, 302, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ⑤ To gargle the mouth three times. [Bukhaari : 159, Uthmaan Bin Affaan رضي الله عنه; Shaami : 1/ 306, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ⑥ To rinse the nostrils three times. [Bukhaari : 185, Abdullaah Bin Zaid رضي الله عنه; Shaami : 1/ 306, 308, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ⑦ To make khilaal of the fingers and toes when washing the hands and feet. [Tirmidhi : 39, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]
- ⑧ To wash each limb three times. [Bukhaari : 159, Uthmaan Bin Affaan رضي الله عنه]
- ⑨ To make masah of the whole head once. [Bukhaari : 159, Uthmaan Bin Affaan رضي الله عنه]
- ⑩ To make masah of both the ears after making masah of the head. [Tirmidhi : 36, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه]



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



- ① To wash the limbs quickly one after the other.
[Bukhaari : 140, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه ; Shaami : 1/ 328, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ② To make wudhu in the proper order.
[Bukhaari : 140, Ibnu Abbaas رضي الله عنه ; Shaami : 1/ 327, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Sunanul Wudhu]
- ③ To recite du'aa after wudhu. [Tirmidhi : 55, Umar رضي الله عنه]

Things that Break the Wudhu

Eight things break the wudhu.

- ① To pass water and stool and the coming out of anything from the private parts.
[Shaami : 1/365, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]
- ② To pass wind. [Shaami : 1/365, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]
- ③ The flowing of blood or pus from any part of the body.
[Badaaee -us-Sanaaye : 1/24, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]
- ④ To vomit a mouthful. [Shaami : 1/376, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]
- ⑤ To sleep while lying down or leaning against something.
[Shaami : 1/386, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]
- ⑥ To faint due to illness or any other reason.
[Shaami : 1/396, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]
- ⑦ To become mad. [Shaami : 1/396, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]
- ⑧ To laugh loudly while performing salaah.
[Shaami : 1/396, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Nawaaqidhul Wudhu]

The Five Salaahs

- ① *Fajr* ② *Zuhr* ③ *Asr* ④ *Maghrib* ⑤ *Isha*

Numbers of Rakaahs

- ① There are four rakaahs : 2 sunnah muakkadah and 2 fardh.
in Fajr salaah.



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



- ② There are twelve rakaahs in Zuhr salaah. : 4 sunnah muakkadah, 4 fardh, 2 sunnah muakkadah and 2 nafl.
- ③ There are eight rakaahs in Asr salaah. : 4 sunnah ghair muakkadah and 4 fardh.
- ④ There are seven rakaahs in Maghrib salaah. : 3 fardh, 2 sunnah muakkadah and 2 nafl.
- ⑤ There are seventeen rakaahs in Isha salaah. : 4 sunnah ghair muakkadah, 4 fardh, 2 sunnah muakkadah, 2 nafl, 3 witr and 2 nafl.
- There are fourteen rakaahs in the Jumu'ah salaah. : 4 sunnah muakkadah, 2 fardh, 4 sunnah muakkadah, 2 sunnah ghair muakkadah and 2 Nafl.

[Abu Daawood : 1275, Ali ۱۲۷۵ ; Badaae-us-Sanaa'ye : 1/91, Kitaabus Salaah, Fasl fi Adadiha wa Adadirakatiha ; Badaae-us-Sanaa'ye : 1/269, Salaatul Jumu'ah wa Bayaanu miqdaariha, Badaae-us-Sanaa'ye : 1/284-285, Kitaabus Salaah, Faslus Salaatil Masnoonah]

Note: Sunnah muakkadah must be performed.

Conditions of Salaah

There are seven conditions before salaah. These are known as the sharaa'it of salaah.

- ① The body must be clean. [Shaami:3/242, Baabu Shurootis Salaah]
- ② The clothing must be clean. [Shaami:3/242, Baabu Shurootis Salaah]
- ③ The place of salaah must be clean. [Shaami:3/242, Baabu Shurootis Salaah]
- ④ The body must be covered. [Shaami:3/249, Baabu Shurootis Salaah]
- ⑤ The time of salaah must be correct. [Badaae-us-sanaa'ye : 1/121, Fasl fi Sharaa'iti Arkaanis Salaah]
- ⑥ One must face the Qiblah. [Shaami:3/330, Baabu Shurootis Salaah]
- ⑦ The correct intention must be made. [Shaami:3/285, Baabu Shurootis Salaah]

Faraa'idh of Salaah

There are six faraa'idh in salaah and are known as the arkaan of salaah.

- ① At-Takbeerat-ut-Tahreemah, that is to say Allahu Akbar, when beginning salaah. [Shaami : 3/376, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Sifatis Salaah]



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



- ② Qiyaam (to stand upright). [Shaami : 3/381, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Sifatis Salaah]
- ③ Qira'ah (to recite the Qur'aan). [Shaami : 3/389, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Sifatis Salaah]
- ④ Ruku. [Shaami : 3/392, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Sifatis Salaah]
- ⑥ Two sajdahs. [Shaami : 3/393, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Sifatis Salaah]
- ⑦ To sit so long at the end of salaah that one can recite Tashahhud. [Shaami : 3/396, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Sifatis Salaah]

Teach	10	Days in the	6 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lessons for this Year

Lesson 2

Istinjaa

To clean all impurities from the private parts after passing water or making stool, is called Istinjaa.

[Shaami : 3/31, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Babul Anjaas, Faslul Istinjaa]

The Method of Making Istinjaa

After passing water, dry the private part by using tissue paper or a lump of soil then wash it with water.

After passing stool, clean the private part by using tissue paper or three lumps of soil then wash it with water. Although it is permissible to make istinjaa with water only, it is best to use the tissue paper or lumps of soil together with water. If one has the option of using either water or tissue paper and lumps of soil then it is best to use water instead of only tissue paper or lumps of soil.

[Shaami : 3/35-37, Kitaabut Tahaarah, Babul Anjaas, Faslul Istinjaa]

Teach	10	Days in the	7 th	Month
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3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



Lesson 3

Mufsideat of Salaah

The Things that Break the Salaah

- ① To talk in salaah, regardless of whether it is done intentionally, forgetfully, a little or a lot.
[Shaami : 4/416, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ② To say "Aameen" to the duaa of a person who is not performing salaah.
[Shaami : 4/436, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ③ To say "Oof", "Ow", "Ouch", etc due to pain.
[Shaami : 4/432, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ④ To recite the Qur'aan while looking in it.
[Shaami : 4/451, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ⑤ To make such a mistake in the Qiraa'ah, which completely changes the meaning.
[Shaami : 4/479, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ⑥ To do such an act in salaah which makes an onlooker think that one is not performing salaah.
[Shaami : 4/454, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ⑦ To eat while in salaah.
[Shaami : 4/449, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ⑧ To turn the chest away from the Qiblah without any reason.
[Shaami : 4/464, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ⑨ To perform sajdah on an impure place.
[Shaami : 4/458, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ⑩ To miss a fardh act in salaah.
[Shaami : 4/475, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabu Ma Yufsidus Salaah Wama Yukrahu Feeha]
- ⑪ To go in front of the Imaam.
[Shaami : 4/460, Kitaabus Salaah, Baabul Imaamah]

Teach 40 Days in the 7th 8th 9th Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



3 - Aqaa'id and Masaa'il

[Masaa'il (Rules)]



Lesson 4 *The Makrooh Times of Salaah*

One of the preconditions for salaah is to perform it at its fixed time. Salaah performed before its fixed time is not valid and salaah performed after its fixed time is regarded as Qadhaa.

[Shaami : 3/243, Baabu Shurootis Salaah]

The Times when it is not Permissible to Perform Salaah

It is not at all permissible to perform any salaah during the following times, whether the salaah is Fardh, Nafl, Adaa or Qadhaa:

- ① From the time the sun begins to rise until it has fully risen, which is approximately twenty minutes.

[Shaami : 3/144, Matlab Yushtaratul Ilmi Bidukhoolil Waqt]

- ② From the time the sun reaches the middle of the sky until it has passed by, which is approximately five minutes.

[Shaami : 3/144, Matlab Yushtaratul Ilmi Bidukhoolil Waqt]

- ③ From the time the sun begins to turn yellow until it has fully set, which is approximately twenty minutes.

[Shaami : 3/144, Matlab Yushtaratul Ilmi Bidukhoolil Waqt]

Ruling : It is Makrooh to delay the Asr salaah until after the sun has turned yellow. If this delay does occur due to any reason, it will be permissible to perform the Asr salaah of that day even after the sun turns yellow.

[Shaami : 3/149, Matlab Yushtaratul Ilmi Bidukhoolil Waqt]

The Times when it is Makrooh to Perform Nafl Salaah

- ① From Subh Saadiq (early morning) until sunrise.

[Shaami : 3/153, Matlab Yushtaratul Ilmi Bidukhoolil Waqt]

- ② From after the Asr salaah until just before the sun turns yellow.

[Shaami : 3/153, Matlab Yushtaratul Ilmi Bidukhoolil Waqt]

Teach	30 Days in the	9 th 10 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Islaamic Knowledge]



Definition

Islaamic Knowledge : To have the knowledge of Deen is called "Islamic knowledge".

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "A true believer is not satisfied with the good he listen to and continues seeking knowledge until he reaches Jannah." [Tirmidhi : 2686, Abu Saeed Al Khudri رضى الله عنه]

Allaah promises many favours for the person who seeks the knowledge of Deen. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said that all the creation of Allaah pray for the forgiveness of the person seeking the knowledge of Deen. It is therefore, necessary for every Muslim to acquire as much knowledge of Deen as possible and to always continue making an effort to increase his knowledge.

Guidelines for the Teacher

The messengers and their nations, the family of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ, the Sahaabah and other Islaamic matters have be included in this year's syllabus in a question and answer form. These are to be taught collectively and answers are to be memorised.



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Islaamic Knowledge]



Lesson 1

Question : Which Sahaabi was known as "As-Siddeeq"?

Answer : Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was known as As-Siddeeq.

[Mustadrak : 4407, Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها]

Question : What was the name of Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه before he accepted Islaam?

Answer : The name of Abu Bakr was " Abdul Ka'bah" before he accepted Islaam.

[Usdul Gaabah : 1/638]

Question : What was the name of Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه after he accepted Islaam?

Answer : The name of Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was Abdullaah after he accepted Islaam.

[Usdul Gaabah : 1/638]

Question : Which surah, recited by Umar رضي الله عنه made him accept Islaam?

Answer : Umar رضي الله عنه recited " Suratu Taaha" and accepted Islaam.

[Tabqaat Ibnu Sa'ad : 3/268]

Question : When did the Muslims perform Salaah for the first time in front of the Ka'bah?

Answer : The first time the Muslims performed Salaah in front of the Ka'bah was when Umar رضي الله عنه accepted Islaam.

[Asseeeratun Nabawiyah Libni Hishaam 2/186]

Question : Which Nabi was swallowed by a fish?

Answer : Nabi Yunus عليه السلام was swallowed by a fish. [Suratus Saaffaat : 142]

Teach 34 Days in the 1st 2nd Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Islaamic Knowledge]



Lesson 2

Question : Which Nabi had control over the jinns and the winds?

Answer : Nabi Sulaymaan عليه السلام had control over the jinns and the winds.

[Suratu Saad : 36-37]

Question : Who was the Nabi of the Nation of Aad?

Answer : Nabi Hood عليه السلام was the Nabi of the nation of Aad.

[Suratul Hood : 50]

Question : Who was the Nabi of the Nation of Thamud?

Answer : Nabi Saalih عليه السلام was the Nabi of the nation of Thamud.

[Suratul Hood : 61]

Question : To which city was Nabi Shu'aib عليه السلام sent?

Answer : Nabi Shu'aib عليه السلام was sent to the city of Madyan.

[Suratul Hood : 84]

Question : Who were the "Ahlul Bayt"?

Answer : The "Ahlul Bayt" were the family of Nabi Muhammad عليه السلام.

[Mustadrak : 3558, Ummu Salmah رضي الله عنها]

Question : How were Hasan رضي الله عنه and Husain رضي الله عنه related to Nabi Muhammad عليه السلام?

Answer : Hasan رضي الله عنه and Husain رضي الله عنه were the grandsons of Nabi Muhammad عليه السلام.

[Usdul Gaabah : 1/258-263]

Teach 33 Days in the 2nd 3rd Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Islaamic Knowledge]



Lesson 3

Question: Who will be the leaders of the youth of Jannah?

Answer : Hasan and Husain عليه السلام will be the leaders of the youth of Jannah. [Tirmidhi : 3768, Abu Saeed Khudri رضي الله عنه]

Question : Hwo was Faatimah عليها السلام related to Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم ?

Answer : Faatimah عليها السلام was the daughter of Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم . [Usdul Gaabah : 1/1395]

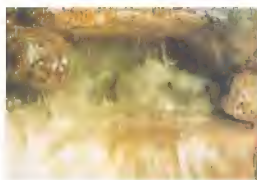
Question : Who will be the leader of the women of Jannah?

Answer : Faatimah عليها السلام will be the leader of the women of Jannah. [Tirmidhi : 3781, Huzaifah رضي الله عنه]

Question : What is Zamzam ?

Answer : Zamzam is a well close to the Ka'bah which has blessed water.

[Tahtheebul Asmaai Wal Lugaat : 1/1146]



Question : What is Al-Hajarul Aswad?

Answer : Al-Hajarul Aswad is a blessed stone attached to the wall of the Ka'bah, which had been brought from Jannah.

[Tahtheebul Asmaai Wal Lugaat : 1/1070-1071]



Teach 33 Days in the 4th 5th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Speech and Du'aa]

Definition

Speech and Du'aa : Addressing a gathering on a Deeni topic is called a Speech and asking from Allaah Ta'aala is called Du'aa.

Words of Encouragement

Qur'aan : **خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ ○ عَلَيْهِ الْبَيَان** [Suratur Rahmaan : 2,3]

Translation : He (Allaah) created man and taught him to speak.

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhaamad ﷺ said, "Convey my message to the people even though it be one verse." [Bukhaari : 3461, Abdullah bin Amr رضى الله عنه]

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "Du'aa is the weapon of a believer." [Musnadu Abi Ya'ala: 1812, Jaabir Bin Abdullaah رضى الله عنه]

It is the duty of every Muslim to pass the Deen on to others. An effective way of fulfilling this duty is by giving speeches. It is therefore necessary to learn the art of giving a speech on any Deeni topic so that the message of Deen can be passed on to others. As this duty can only be fulfilled with the help of Allaah Ta'aala it will be necessary to draw his help by making du'aa. Therefore it will also be necessary to learn the method of making du'aa and continue asking Allaah Ta'aala for his help.

Guideline for the Teacher

The purpose of teaching this topic is to create the ability in every student to confidently deliver a speech on any Deeni topic before a gathering from a young age. Teach this speech to the students during the first two months, thereafter they should take turns to deliver it before the class. They should also learn the Qur'aanic Du'aas with the translations.



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Speech and Du'aa]



The Virtues of knowledge

نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ أَمَّا بَعْدُ!

Dear elders and friends!

Allaah Ta'aala has commanded His Nabi ﷺ in the Qur'aan to make this du'aa, "O my Rabb ! Increase my knowledge." This proves that knowledge is the only thing that makes a person recognise Allaah Ta'aala and increases the fear for him. Knowledge is a light that removes the darkness of ignorance. Knowledge is a sincere friend that never betrays a person but always protects him.

The Qur'aan declares that only people with knowledge fear Allaah. Knowledge corrects the actions of a person and makes them acceptable in the sight of Allaah Ta'aala. A person without knowledge cannot be equal to one with knowledge. In fact, Our Nabi ﷺ has mentioned that a person with knowledge is better than a thousand people without knowledge.

Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said that if a person dies while he is seeking knowledge with the intention of reviving Islaam, there will be a difference of one rank between him and the messengers in Jannah.

May Allaah grant us all the ability to seek the knowledge of Deen. Aameen!

وَآخِرُ دَعْوَانَا أَنِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Du'aa

رَبَّنَا إِنَّمَا آمَنَّا بِكَ فَغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

[Suratu Aali Imraan:16]

"O our Rabb, we certainly have Imaan so forgive our sins and save us from the punishment of the fire of Jahannam."

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

Definition

Seerah : The life history of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ is called "Seerah".

Words of Encouragement

Qur'aan: لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ [Suratul Ahzaab : 21]

Translation: Indeed, there is an excellent example for you to follow in the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ.

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "None of you can be a true believer unless he loves me more than his parents, his children and all of mankind."

[Bukhaari : 15, Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Allaah Ta'aala has sent Nabi Muhammad ﷺ for the guidance of all mankind to come until the Day of Judgement. The life history of our Nabi ﷺ is a complete guide for us. It informs us of the various conditions in which Deen spread, the great difficulties our Nabi ﷺ had to bear to protect and pass it on and the help of Allaah Ta'aala experienced by him.

Guidelines for the Teacher

The life of our Nabi ﷺ in Makkah was discussed last year. The life of our Nabi ﷺ in Madeenah will be discussed this year. These lessons are being presented in a simple paragraph form and questions are given after every lesson. Since the students will be able to read Urdu this year, the teacher should summarise every lesson to give the students an idea of what is to be taught. Thereafter, allow the students to read the lesson aloud and ask them the questions given at the end of each lesson.

To gain detailed information regarding the Seerah, it may be necessary to study authentic books written on seerah, by reliable scholars.

Lesson 1 *Revision of the Previous Year*

The Birth of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ: Before the coming of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ evil had become wide spread. People had completely forgotten Allaah Ta'aala and his commands. During this period, Allaah Ta'aala sent our Nabi ﷺ for the guidance of the whole of mankind. He was born in the month of Rabee-ul-Awwal, in Makkah, the most sacred and ancient city of the world.

The Upbringing and Youth of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ: Our Nabi ﷺ's father, Abdullaah passed away before he was born and his mother, Aaminah passed away when he was only six years old. He then lived with his grandfather Abdul Muttalib. He also passed away two years later. Our Nabi ﷺ then began staying with his uncle, Abu Taalib. Our Nabi ﷺ was pious and upright from a very young age. He was well known for his truthfulness and trustworthiness.

The Marriage of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ: Due to these excellent qualities, an honourable wealthy widow, named Khadeejah رضى الله عنها proposed to marry him. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ accepted the proposal and the marriage took place. Our Nabi ﷺ was twenty-five years old and she was forty.

Nabi Muhammad ﷺ becomes a Nabi: When our Nabi ﷺ turned forty, Allaah Ta'aala blessed him with Nubuwwah in the cave of Hira. Jibra'eel عليه السلام recited the opening verses of Suratul Alaq, which marked the beginning of revelation to Nabi Muhammad ﷺ. After this revelation he began to call people towards the belief in Tauheed and Risaalah. The first person to accept Islaam was his life partner, Khadeejah رضى الله عنها. Abu Bakr Siddique was the first man and Ali رضى الله عنه was the first child to accept Islaam. During the first three years Nabi Muhammad ﷺ preached Islaam secretly. Approximately forty people accepted Islaam. Thereafter, Allaah instructed Nabi Muhammad ﷺ to invite to Islaam openly. To fulfill this command, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ climbed the hill of Safa, close to Makkah and called all the tribes of the Quraysh. When all the tribes of Quraysh gathered he conveyed the message of Allaah. This open invitation angered the disbelievers and they began to trouble and harm our Nabi ﷺ and his Sahaabah.

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

Hijrah to Abyssinia : When these difficulties became unbearable Nabi Muhammad ﷺ permitted the Sahaabah رضی اللہ عنہم to migrate to Abyssinia. Many Muslim men and women undertook this journey. The king of Abyssinia was a very kind natured person named, Najaashi.

The Boycott : Islaam continued to spread in Makkah and people were accepting it daily. The disbelievers decided to boycott our Nabi ﷺ and the Muslims and imprison them in the Valley of Abu Taalib. The Muslim suffered many hardships during this period.

The Year of Sorrow : In the tenth year of prophethood, after the boycott was lifted from the Muslims, Abu Taalib, the uncle of our Nabi ﷺ passed away. The sorrow of his death was not yet over when his beloved and faithful wife, Khadeejah رضی اللہ عنہا also passed away. These two deaths caused great grief and sorrow to our Nabi ﷺ. For this reason that year was named as the year of sorrow. After their deaths the disbelievers began causing more harm and difficulty to him.

The Journey to Taa'if : Seeing the condition of the people of Makkah our Nabi ﷺ decided to undertake a journey to Taa'if. On reaching Taa'if, he invited the leaders to Islaam and conveyed the message of Allaah. Unfortunately, none of them accepted Islaam. In fact, they treated our Nabi ﷺ most harshly and put him into great difficulties and hardships. Our Nabi ﷺ then return to Makkah.

Mir'aaaj : After bearing continuous difficulties, Allaah Ta'aala blessed our Nabi ﷺ by inviting him up to the heavens. In the tenth year of Nubuwwah the noble journey of Mc'raaj took place and our Nabi ﷺ was awarded with the magnificent gift of Salaah.

Hijrah to Madeenah : After tolerating continuous difficulties from the disbelievers in Makkah, Nabi ﷺ eventually gave the Sahaabah رضی اللہ عنہم permission to migrate to Madcenah. Many people had already accepted Islaam in Madeenah and were willing to receive their Muslim brothers from Makkah. The only Muslims left in Makkah were Nabi Muhammad ﷺ, Abu Bakr رضی اللہ عنہ and a few weak Muslims. Finally, our Nabi ﷺ received the command to migrate to Madeenah. He undertook this journey of Hijrah with Abu Bakr رضی اللہ عنہ.

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

Lessons for this Year

Lesson 2

The Madani Period

Our beloved Nabi ﷺ lived on in Makkah for thirteen years after Nubuwwah. He continued preaching the Deen despite facing all types of difficulties and hardships. This period was known as the "Makki" period" of his life. Thereafter, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ migrated to Madinah and lived there for ten years. This period is known as the "Madani period". We have discussed the "Makki period" last year. This year we will discuss the "Madani period".

Our Nabi ﷺ Arrives in Madeenah

When the people of Madeenah heard that Nabi Muhammad ﷺ was on his way to Madeenah, they were overjoyed and would wait outside the city daily to receive him. Even the little children would excitedly say, "Our Nabi ﷺ is coming! Our Nabi ﷺ is coming! Our Nabi ﷺ is coming!"

When Nabi Muhammad ﷺ arrived, the little girls stood on the rooftops to sing poems of welcome. The people lined up on both sides of the path as Nabi Muhammad ﷺ walked through. Everyone in Madeenah wanted our Nabi ﷺ to stay at their house. However, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ let his camel loose saying that I will stay in the house of that person in front of which my camel stops. The camel stopped in front of Abu Ayyoob Ansaari رضى الله عنه's house and Nabi Muhammad ﷺ stayed with him.

Questions

- ① What is known as the Makki and Madani periods?
- ② How did the people of Madeenah welcome Nabi Muhammad ﷺ?
- ③ In whose house did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ stay?

Teach **8** Days in the **6th** Month

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

Lesson 3 *The Brotherhood between the Muhaajireen and Ansaar*

The Muslims who migrated from Makkah to Madeenah were called the Muhaajireen. They arrived in Madeenah without any of their possessions. The people of Madeenah who helped them are called the "Ansaar". Nabi Muhammad ﷺ formed a brotherhood between the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar by appointing one of the Ansaar to be the brother of a Muhaajir. Every Ansaari would give his Muhaajir brother a place to stay, make him a partner in business, arrange for his marriage and assist him. In fact, they gave their Muhaajireen brothers more than they kept for themselves. For this kindness and generosity Allaah Ta'aala praised the Ansaar in the Qur'aan.

Questions

- ① Who is a Muhaajir?
- ② What is meant by the brotherhood that Nabi Muhammad ﷺ created between the Muhaajireen and Ansaar?
- ③ How did the Ansaar treat their Muhaajireen brothers?

Teach **6** Days in the **6th** Month

Date

Teacher's signature

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Lesson 4 *The Conditions of Madeenah*

Before the arrival of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ to Madeenah, the Aws and Khazraj tribes were at war. Continuous fighting had made them tired and to stop this they decided to chose a king . The person they selected was Abdullaah bin Ubay, who was a "Munaafiq". However, after the arrival of our Nabi Muhammad ﷺ he could not become the king. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ judged the situation in Madeenah and made peace treaties with the Jews. Although they agreed to the treaties, the Jews and especially Abdullaah bin Ubay

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

were still burning with hatred. The first thing Nabi Muhammad ﷺ did after coming to Madeenah was to build a masjid, for the worship of Allaah Ta'aala. This masjid is known as "Masjid-un-Nabawi".

Questions

- ① What was the situation in Madeenah when Nabi Muhammad ﷺ arrived?
- ② Who was Abdullaah bin Ubay and why was he burning with hatred?
- ③ What was the first thing Nabi Muhammad ﷺ did when he came to Madeenah?

Teach **6** Days in the **7th** Month

Lesson 5 *The Three Enemies of the Muslims*

The only enemies of the Muslims in Makkah were the Kuffaar. In Madeenah, the Muslims faced three enemies, the Kuffaar, the Jews and the Munaafiqeen. The Jews of Madeenah were very wealthy and controlled the trade in the city. They used the people of Madeenah for their labour, lent money to them on interest and strongly opposed the progress of the Arab nation. The Munaafiqeen were people who pretended to be Muslims, but were really staunch enemies of the Muslims.

Abdullaah bin Ubay was the leader of these Munaafiqeen. They constantly betrayed our Nabi ﷺ and plotted against Islaam and the Muslims.

Questions

- ① How many enemies did the Muslims have in Madeenah?
- ② Describe the Jews of Madeenah?
- ③ Who is a Munaafiq and what did they do?

Teach **6** Days in the **7th** Month

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

Lesson 6 *The Battles of Badr and Uhud*

Two years after migrating to Madeenah, the Muslims had to fight a fierce battle against the disbelievers of Makkah. This was the first battle fought in Islaam. It was called the "Battle of Badr". During this battle, the Muslims were only three hundred and thirteen in number, while the disbelievers were one thousand, fully equipped for battle. However, by the help of Allaah, the Muslims gained victory and the disbelievers were defeated. Many leaders of the disbelievers were killed, among them were Abu Jahal and Utbah.

A year later, the second major battle took place at Uhud. This was a severe battle. Initially, the Muslims gained the upper hand and the disbelievers fled. The tables turned when a few Muslims left their positions on the mountain top. On seeing the empty place the disbelievers attacked from behind. This caused many losses to the Muslims. Two of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ's teeth were lost in this battle. The Muslims managed to gain strength and with the help of Allaah, they fought back until the disbeliever were forced to return. The Muslims chased after them and finally regained victory. Seventy Sahabah ﷺ were martyred in this battle.

Questions

- ① How many Muslims and disbeliever were present during the Battle of Badr?
- ② Name some of the leaders of Makkah who were killed during the Battle of Badr?
- ③ What injury did our Nabi ﷺ receive and how many Sahabah ﷺ were martyred during the Battle of Uhud?

Teach **8** Days in the **7th** Month

Date

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Lesson 7 *The Battle of Khandaq*

In the fifth year of Hijrah, another major battle took place. This battle was called the "Battle of Khandaq".



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]



Some Jews of Madcenah incited the disbeliever of Makkah and several other Arab tribes to wage war against the Muslims. They managed to gather an army of ten thousand soldiers with Abu Sufyaan as their commander. When Nabi Muhammad ﷺ was informed about this, he consulted the Sahaabah and acted on the opinion of Salmaan Faarsi رضي الله عنه, who suggested that they dig a trench around Madeenah. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ together with the Sahaabah assisted in digging the trench. When the army of disbeliever reached Madeenah they were shocked to see it. The Arabs had never before used such a method of defense. The trench was so wide and deep that the disbelievers were unable to cross over it. This forced them to camp for one month outside Madeenah. One night a terrible storm blew, which uprooted their tents and forced them to return to their homes.

Questions

- ① When did the Battle of Khandaq take place?
- ② Briefly describe the Battle of Khandaq?

Teach **6** Days in the **8th** Month

Lesson 8 *The Treaty of Hdaybiyyah*

Our Nabi ﷺ and the Muhajireen had been away from Makkah for a long period of time. They were longing to return to perform Tawaaf of the Ka'bah. In the sixth year of Hijrah, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ, along with fourteen hundred Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم intended to go to Makkah to perform Umrah. They camped outside Makkah at a well called "Hdaybiyyah". The disbelievers began preparation for battle. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ sent Uthmaan رضي الله عنه to inform them that the Muslims had come only to perform Umrah and had no intention of fighting.

Seerah

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

However, the disbelievers refused the Muslims entry into Makkah. The Muslims had to sign a peace treaty with the Quraish. This treaty had many conditions and one of them was that the Muslims should return to Madeenah and only perform Umrah next year. Another condition was that if any Muslim from Makkah went to Madeenah, the Muslims of Madeenah had to send him back to Makkah. On the other hand, if a person from Madeenah went to Makkah, the people of Makkah would not send him back to Madeenah. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ agreed to all the conditions signed in the peace treaty made by the disbelievers.

The Muslims were initially unhappy with these conditions, but eventually accepted them. Allaah Ta'aala described this treaty as an open victory for the Muslims.

Questions

- ① Why did our Nabi ﷺ decide to perform Umrah?
- ② What was the name of the treaty?
- ③ What were some of the conditions of this treaty?

Teach **8** Days in the **8th** Month

Lesson 9 *The Conquest of Makkah*

The Muslims managed to live in peace after the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah. The path for preaching Islaam was opened and many people accepted Islaam. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ was also able to write letters to many kings of different lands to invite them to Islaam.

However, the disbeliever did not abide by the conditions of the peace treaty. In the year 8 A.H., Nabi Muhammad ﷺ marched to Makkah with ten thousand Sahaabah رضى الله عنهم . On seeing the tremendous strength of the Muslim army, the disbeliever lost courage to fight. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ along with his Sahaabah رضى الله عنهم entered Makkah victoriously.



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]



These were the very people of Makkah who oppressed the Muslims and gave them all types of difficulties which forced them to leave Makkah. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ could take revenge if he wished to do so, but he chose to forgive them and announced that it was a day of mercy and forgiveness. The disbelievers begged Nabi Muhammad ﷺ to forgive them. He forgave every one who asked for forgiveness. Thereafter Nabi Muhammad ﷺ cleansed the Ka'bah of all the idols and raised the voice of Tauheed and the oneness of Allaah.

Questions

- ① How many Muslims marched with Nabi Muhammad ﷺ to Makkah?
- ② When did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ write letters to the kings ?
- ③ What did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ do to the people who harmed and oppressed the Muslims?

Teach 11 Days in the 8th 9th Month

Date

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Lesson 10 *Hajja-tul-Wadaa (The Farewell Haj)*

After the conquest of Makkah, Islaam spread quickly throughout Arabia . Many people became Muslims. In the tenth year of Hijrah, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ performed the Hajj with over one hundred thousand Muslims. This was his last Hajj. It was called "Hajjatul Widaa" (The Farewell Hajj). On the day of Arafah, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ gathered all the Sahaabah رضی اللہ عنہم and delivered a very inspiring speech.

At the end of speech Nabi Muhammad ﷺ asked the Sahaabah رضی اللہ عنہم “Have I conveyed the message of Allaah”. They all replied in one voice, "You have certainly conveyed the message of Allaah



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]



and have fulfilled your responsibility."

Thereafter, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ performed all the duties of the Hajj and returned to Madeenah.

Questions

- ① When did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ perform Hajj?
- ② What was the final Hajj of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ called?
- ③ How many Sahabah رضى الله عنهم accompanied Nabi Muhammad ﷺ during this Hajj?

Teach **7** Days in the **9th** Month

Lesson 11 *The Death of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ*

When Nabi Muhammad ﷺ had completed his duty of conveying the message of Allaah and Islaam spread in the world Allaah decided to call him back. Three months after returning from the Hajjatul Widaa, he fell ill. Despite his illness, he used to performed salaah with Jamaa'ah in the masjid. When he became too weak to stand, he appointed Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه to be the Imaam. The illness of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ used to increase and decrease. On Monday morning, he felt better and managed to lift the curtain of his room and smiled while looking at the Sahaabah رضى الله عنهم . Eventually, his illness increased to such and extent that he fainted several times. Despite this severe illness, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ repeated the instruction to guard the salaah and show kindness towards the slaves. Finally on Monday, 11th Rabee-ul-Awwal 11 A.H. his blessed soul left his pure body. **إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ**



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]



Questions

- ① Describe the illness of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.
- ② What instruction did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ give during his last moments?
- ③ When did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ pass away?

Teach **8** Days in the **9th** Month

Date

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Lesson 12 *The Children of Our Nabi* ﷺ

Our Nabi ﷺ had three sons : Qaasim رضى الله عنه , Abdullaah رضى الله عنه and Ibraaheem رضى الله عنه . He had four daughters : Zaynab رضى الله عنها , Ruqayyah رضى الله عنها , Ummu Kulthoom رضى الله عنها and Faatimah رضى الله عنها .

All the sons of our Nabi ﷺ passed away in childhood. His daughters lived longer. Faatimah رضى الله عنها was the most beloved daughter of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ . She was married to Ali رضى الله عنه and two of their sons were Hasan رضى الله عنه and Husain رضى الله عنه .

Questions

- ① How many sons did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ have and what were their names?
- ② Who was Faatimah رضى الله عنها married to and what were the names of her sons?

Teach **6** Days in the **10th** Month

Lesson 13 *The Character and Habits of Our Nabi* ﷺ

- Our Nabi ﷺ met everyone with love and would not speak ill to anyone.
- Our Nabi ﷺ was very strong and brave.
- Our Nabi ﷺ made firm intentions and was very courageous.

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Seerah]

- Our Nabi ﷺ was very generous and would not send anyone empty-handed.
- Our Nabi ﷺ would not take revenge for himself.
- Our Nabi ﷺ would make du'aa for those who caused harm to him.
- Our Nabi ﷺ disliked laziness.
- Our Nabi ﷺ treated the rich and the poor, the master and slave equally.
- Our Nabi ﷺ forgave those who were cruel him.
- Our Nabi ﷺ was very modest and would always looked down.
- Our Nabi ﷺ was simple in his eating, drinking and clothing.
- Our Nabi ﷺ was very hospitable.
- Our Nabi ﷺ always patient during hardships and trials.
- Our Nabi ﷺ worshipped Allaah excessively.
- Our Nabi ﷺ did household chores himself.
- Our Nabi ﷺ liked cleanliness and disliked filthiness.

Questions

- ① What did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ do during hardships and trials?
- ② How did our Nabi ﷺ treat the rich and the poor, the master and the slave?
- ③ Describe some aspects of the character and practices of our Nabi ﷺ.

Teach **14** Days in the **10th** Month

Date

Teacher's
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4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Deen Made Easy]

Imaaniyaat
(Faith)

Ibaadaat
(Acts of worship)

Mu'aamlaat
(Business dealings)

Mu'aasharah
(Social life)

Akhlaaqiyaat
(Good character)

Definition

Deen Made Easy : Deen is to lead our lives according to the commands of Allaah Ta'aala and the sunnah way of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Words of Encouragement

Hadeeth : Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "Deen is easy."
[Sho'abul Imaan : 3881, Abu Hurairah رضى الله عنه]

The success of all mankind both in this world and the hereafter is in practising Deen. Deen is our great necessity just as water and air. Therefore, it is the duty of every Muslim to learn and practise Deen. Allaah Ta'aala had made Deen so easy that every person can practise upon it.

Deen has five branches. There are Imaaniyaat (faith), Ibaadaat (acts of worship), Mu'aamalaat (business dealings) Mu'aasharah (social life) and Akhlaaqiyaat (good character). The promise from Allaah Ta'aala for success in Deen depends on Deen being present in all five branches.

Guidelines for the Teacher

Keeping in mind the Deeni upbringing of the students, we have explained that besides performing salaah and fasting, to lead our entire lives according to the commandments of Allaah Ta'aala and the way of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ is also Deen.

Explain to the students that :

- **Imaaniyaat (Faith)** are things that one should sincerely believe in.

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Deen Made Easy]

- **Ibaadaat (Acts of Worship)** are to perform salaah, to fast, to pay zakaah and to perform hajj etc.
- **Mu'aamalaat (Business Dealings)** are the ways of conducting our transactions like buying and selling.
- **Mu'aasharah (Social Life)** is the manner of behaving with the people one frequently meets.
- **Akhlaaqiyaat (Good Character)** are the inner qualities of a person, i.e. to be good, to be truthful etc.

The Ahaadeeth mentioned under the subject “Hifzul-Hadeeth” are kept in mind for the preparation of these lessons. Whatever has been mentioned before lesson No.1 regarding the five branches of Deen should be repeated before every lesson. All the advices given in each lesson should be instilled in the minds of the students and they should be encouraged to practice accordingly.

Allaah Ta'ala has placed the success of all mankind in this world and the hereafter in Deen and there are five branches of Deen:

1**Imaaniyaat**
(Faith)**2****Ibaadaat**
(Acts of Worship)**3****Mu'aamalaat**
(Business Dealings)**4****Mu'aasharah**
(Social Life)**5****Akhlaaqiyaat**
(Good Character)

To fulfill the commands of Allaah Ta'ala as shown to us by Nabi Muhammad ﷺ in all these branches is called Deen.



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Deen Made Easy]

Imaaniyaat

(Faith)

Ibaadaat

(Acts of worship)

Mu'aamlaat

(Business dealings)

Mu'aasharah

(Social life)

Akhlaaqiyaat

(Good character)

Lesson 1

Hadeeth No (21) On Imaaniyaat

إِذَا اسْتَعَنْتَ فَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللَّهِ

[Tirmidhi : 2516, Ibnu Abbaas (رضي الله عنه)]

Translation : When you need to ask for help, ask help from Allaah.

- Allaah helps everyone by His power and might.
- We need the help of Allaah in everything we do.
- Whenever we are in need of help, we should ask Allaah

Teach 10 Days in the 6th Month

Lesson 2

Hadeeth No (22) On Ibaadaat

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

[Bukhaari : 5027, Uthmaan (رضي الله عنه)]

Translation : The best of you is he who learns the Qur'aan and teaches it.

- Reciting and listening to the Qur'aan are acts of worship.
- The Qur'aan is the word of Allaah.
- We need to learn the Qur'aan and recite it correctly.

Teach 20 Days in the 6th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Deen Made Easy

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Deen Made Easy]



Lesson 3 Hadeeth No (23) On Mu'aamalaat

التَّاجِرُ الصَّدُوقُ الْأَمِينُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَالصِّدِّيقِينَ
وَالشُّهَدَاءِ

[Tirmidhi : 1209, Abu Saeed رضي الله عنه]

Translation : A truthful and honest trader will be with the Nabis, the Siddiqueen and the martyrs.

- Truthfulness and trustworthiness are excellent qualities.
- Truthfulness and trustworthiness bring blessings to the business.
- A truthful and trustworthy trader holds a very high rank.

Teach 10 Days In the 7th Month

Lesson 4 Hadeeth No (24) On Mu'aasharah

لَا تَسُبَّنْ أَحَدًا

[Abu Daawood : 4084, Jaabir Bin Sulaim رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Do not swear anyone.

- To swear is a very great sin.
- Allaah Ta'aala is displeased with one who swears.
- People also dislike those who swear.

Teach 20 Days in the 7th Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Deen Made Easy]

Imaaniyaat

(Faith)

Ibaadaat

(Acts of worship)

Mu'aamlaat

(Business dealings)

Mu'aasharah

(Social life)

Akhlaaqiyaat

(Good character)

Lesson 5 Hadeeth No (25) On Akhlaaqiyaat

السَّخِيُّ قَرِيبٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ مِّنَ الْجَنَّةِ

[Tirmidhi : 1961, Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation : A generous person is close to Allaah and close to Jannah.

- Generosity is an excellent habit.
- Allaah loves a generous person.
- A generous person is close to the hearts of the people.

Teach 10 Days in the 8th Month

Lesson 6 Hadeeth No (26) On Imaaniyaat

إِتَّقِ اللَّهَ حَيْثُمَا كُنْتَ

[Tirmidhi : 1987, Abu Dhar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ]

Translation: Fear Allaah wherever you may be.

- Allaah observes his servants at all times.
- One should always fear Allaah.
- One should not commit sins even when all alone.

Teach 20 Days in the 8th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Deen Made Easy]



Lesson 7

Hadeeth No (27) On Ibaadaat

[Tirmidhi : 3371, Anas رضي الله عنه] الدُّعَاءُ مُخُّ الْعِبَادَةِ

Translation : Duaa is the essence of worship.

- Duaa is also an act of worship.
- Allaah has commanded us in the Qur'aan to make du'aa.
- One should make du'aa before every good deed.

Teach **10** Days In the **9th** Month

Lesson 8

Hadeeth No (28) On Mu'aamalaat

إِيَّاكُمْ وَكَثْرَةَ الْحَلْفِ فِي الْبَيْعِ

[Muslim : 4210, Abu Qataadah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : Be careful of taking too many oaths while doing business.

- To take oaths for every little thing is a bad habit.
- One must always speak the truth when doing business.
- Taking false oaths is a major sin.

Teach **20** Days in the **9th** Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



4 - Islaamic Upbringing

[Deen Made Easy]

Imaaniyaat

(Faith)

Ibaadaat

(Acts of worship)

Mu'aamlaat

(Business dealings)

Mu'aasharah

(Social life)

Akhlaaqiyaat

(Good character)

Lesson 9 Hadeeth No (29) On Mu'aasharah

مَنْ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ النَّاسَ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ اللَّهَ

[Tirmidhi : 1955, Abu Saeed رضي الله عنه]

Translation : One who does not thank people has not thanked Allaah.

- Thanking people is a very good habit.
- If someone favours you, you should thank him.
- Allaah dislikes ungratefulness.

Teach 10 Days in the 10th Month

Lesson 10 Hadeeth No (30) On Akhlaaqiyaat

الْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ

[Musnadu Ahmad : 8869, Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه]

Translation : A kind word is also Sadaqah.

- When there is a need to speak, always speak a kind word.
- When there is no need to speak, remain silent.
- Do not use foul language when speaking.

Teach 20 Days in the 10th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature



5 - Language

[Arabic]



Definition

Arabic : Arabic is the language spoken by the Arabs.

Words of Encouragement

Qur'aan:

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا

[Suratu Yusuf : 2]

Translation : Indeed, We have revealed the Qur'aan in the Arabic language.

Every Muslim should have a deep love for the Arabic language. He should make an effort to learn it because it is the language of Islaam, the language of the Qur'aan, the language of our Nabi ﷺ and the language of the people of Jannah.

Guidelines for the Teacher

Parts of the body as well as the names of the Islaamic months have been included in the Arabic syllabus for this year. This short syllabus may be taught in the first month. To create an interest to learn the Arabic language in the students teach these simple words collectively. The last letter of every word is to be changed into a Saakin when learning them. For example : the word لِسَانٌ (is to be read as لِسَانٍ). Moreover, during practice, ask questions after altering the sequence and pattern of words.



5 - Language

[Arabic]



Lesson 1

The Parts of the Body

عَيْنٌ

Eye

رَأْسٌ

Head

لِسَانٌ

Tongue

فَمٌ

Mouth

أَنْفٌ

Nose

شَعْرٌ

Hair

أُذُنٌ

Ear

سِّنٌ

Tooth

عُنُقٌ

Neck

يَدٌ

Hand

قَلْبٌ

Heart

ظَهْرٌ

Back

صَدْرٌ

Chest

إِصْبَعٌ

Finger

رِجْلٌ

Leg

بَطْنٌ

Stomach

Teach 12 Days in the 1st Month

Arabic



5 - Language

[Arabic]



Lesson 2 The Islaamic Months

1

مُحَرَّمُ الْحَرَامِ

7

رَجَبُ الْمُزَجَّبِ

2

صَفَرُ الْمُظْفَرِ

8

شَعْبَانُ الْمُعَظَّمِ

3

رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّلِ

9

رَمَضَانُ الْمُبَارَكِ

4

رَبِيعُ الثَّانِي

10

شَوَّالُ الْمُكْرَمِ

5

جُمَادَى الْأَوَّلَى

11

ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ الْحَرَامِ

6

جُمَادَى الثَّانِيَةِ

12

ذُو الْحِجَّةِ الْحَرَامِ

Arabic

Teach 8 Days in the 1st Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Definitions

Urdu : The language generally spoken by the Muslims of India is called Urdu.

Words of Encouragement

Urdu is an excellent and sweet language. Our pious elders have written many books explaining the meanings of the Qur'aan and Hadeeth in simple words. To understand and benefit from these books it is important that we learn the Urdu language. Therefore, we should make an effort to learn to read, write and speak the Urdu language.

Guidelines for the Teacher

The Urdu syllabus for this year includes a Nazam and a few stories of the Ambiyaa ﷺ. The difficult words have been stated after every lesson with their meanings. These should be learnt with every lesson. Writing practice has also been included in the Urdu syllabus. Do not suffice only with what had been given in this book, but choose other words to practise writing as well. These ought to be done as homework and brought to class the following day.

لب پہ آتی ہے دعا
مرے اللہ برائی
سے بچانا مجھ کو

5 - Language

[Urdu]

Lesson 1

بچے کی دعا

لب پہ آتی ہے دعا بن کے تمنا میری
زندگی شمع کی صورت ہو خدایا میری
دور دنیا کا مرے دم سے اندھیرا ہو جائے
ہر جگہ میرے چمکنے سے اجالا ہو جائے
ہو مرے دم سے یوں ہی میرے وطن کی زینت
جس طرح پھول سے ہوتی ہے چمن کی زینت
زندگی ہو مری پروانے کی صورت یارب
علم کی شمع سے ہو مجھ کو محبت یارب
ہو مرا کام غریبوں کی حمایت کرنا
درد مندوں سے ضعیفوں سے محبت کرنا
مرے اللہ برائی سے بچانا مجھ کو
نیک جو راہ ہو اس راہ پہ چلانا مجھ کو

لب: ہونٹ۔ شمع: موم۔ دم: ذات، وجود۔ زینت: خوبصورتی۔ حمایت: مدد۔ درد مند: درد والا۔
ضعیف: کمزور، بوڑھا۔ راہ: راستہ۔

Teach 14 Days in the 2nd Month

Lesson 2

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام

سب سے پہلے انسان

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام سب سے پہلے انسان ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے جنت و جہنم، زمین و آسمان

5 - Language

[Urdu]

سب حضرت
آدم علیہ السلام
کی اولاد ہیں۔

اور تمام **کائنات** کے بعد سب سے پہلے حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو پیدا فرمایا۔ زمین پر بسنے والے تمام انسان چاہے گورے ہوں یا کالے، امیر ہوں یا غریب، اس ملک میں پیدا ہوئے ہوں یا کسی اور ملک میں سب بھائی بھائی ہیں، اس لیے کہ سب حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کی اولاد ہیں۔

اللہ تعالیٰ نے جب حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو پیدا کرنے کا ارادہ کیا، تو فرشتوں سے فرمایا کہ میں مٹی سے انسان پیدا کروں گا اور زمین پر اس کو اپنا **خليفة** بناؤں گا، جو میری **ہدایت** کے مطابق زمین کا انتظام سنبھالے گا۔ فرشتوں نے کہا کہ یہ انسان تو زمین پر **فتنہ و فساد برپا** کرے گا، خون بہائے گا اور نہ جانے کیا کیا کرے گا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا: جو میں جانتا ہوں وہ تم نہیں جانتے؛ چنانچہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے پانی اور مٹی سے ایک **پاکیزہ** صورت تیار کر کے اس میں **روح** پھونکی اور اس کا نام آدم رکھا، پھر ان کو دنیا کی تمام چیزوں کا علم عطا کیا۔

کائنات: دنیا۔ **خليفة:** نائب، قائم مقام۔ **ہدایت:** رہنمائی، رہبری۔ **فتنہ و فساد برپا کرنا:** جھگڑا کرنا۔
پاکیزہ: صاف ستھری، خوبصورت۔ **روح:** جان۔ **عطا کرنا:** دینا۔

Teach	10 Days in the	2nd	3rd	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 3

ابلیس کا تکبر

اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کا مقام و مرتبہ بتلانے کے لیے اور تمام مخلوق پر اس کی **برتری** ظاہر کرنے کے لیے فرشتوں کو حکم دیا کہ آدم علیہ السلام کو سجدہ کریں۔ حکم سنتے ہی تمام فرشتے سجدے میں گر گئے، مگر ابلیس جو فرشتوں کا سردار اور ان کا استاذ تھا، جس کی عبادت و **ریاضت** پر فرشتے بھی **رشک** کرتے تھے، اس نے اللہ کا حکم نہیں مانا اور سجدہ کرنے سے انکار کر دیا اور اس نے کہا کہ میں آدم سے **افضل** ہوں، اس لیے کہ میں آگ سے پیدا کیا گیا ہوں اور آدم مٹی سے پیدا

کیے گئے ہیں، ابلیس تکبر اور گھمنڈ میں مبتلا ہو گیا، جو اللہ کو سخت ناپسند ہے۔ اس نافرمانی کی وجہ سے اللہ نے اس کو اپنے دربار سے نکال دیا اور ابلیس **مقرین** کی جماعت سے نکل کر شیطانوں کے **گروہ** میں آ گیا اور ان کا سردار بن گیا، اس وقت ابلیس نے اللہ تعالیٰ سے قیامت تک کی **مہلت** مانگی، اللہ نے اس کو مہلت دے دی۔ ابلیس نے کہا کہ اے اللہ! میں تیرے بندوں کو بہکاؤں گا اور اپنے ساتھ ان کو بھی جہنم میں لے جاؤں گا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا: **مردود!** یہاں سے نکل جا اور تیرا جو جی چاہے کر؛ مگر یاد رکھ میرے اچھے اور فرماں بردار بندے تیرے بہکاوے میں ہرگز نہ آئیں گے اور جو بھی تیری بات مانے گا میں اس کو جہنم میں ڈال دوں گا۔

برتری: فضیلت، برائی۔ **ریاضت:** مجاہدہ۔ **رٹک کرنا:** اس بات کی تمنا کرنا کہ جو چیز دوسرے کو حاصل ہے مجھے بھی مل جائے۔ **افضل:** زیادہ اچھا۔ **مقرین:** مقرب کی جمع، خاص لوگ، قریبی دوست۔ **گروہ:** جماعت۔ **مہلت:** ڈھیل۔ **مردود:** بھگایا ہوا، دستکارا ہوا۔

Teach 8 Days in the 3rd Month

Lesson 4

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام جنت میں

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام جنت میں رہنے لگے، جنت میں **راحت** و آرام کی **بے شمار** چیزیں تھیں، لیکن آپ کو تنہائی کا احساس ہوتا تھا، تو اللہ تعالیٰ نے آپ کی **دل بستگی** کے لیے **حواء علیہا السلام** کو پیدا فرمایا اور انہیں آپ کے نکاح میں دے دیا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان سے فرمایا: ”اے آدم! تم اور تمہاری بیوی جنت میں جس جگہ چاہو رہو، کھاؤ پیو، راحت و آرام کے ساتھ زندگی گزارو، نہ تم کو کسی چیز کا خوف ہوگا اور نہ غم؛ مگر یاد رکھنا کہ جنت میں فلاں درخت ہے اس کے قریب نہ جانا، ورنہ تمہارا انجام بہت خراب ہوگا اور تم **خسارہ** اٹھاؤ گے، پھر تمہارا شمار ظالموں میں ہو جائے گا اور تم **نافرمانی** میں **بتلا** ہو جاؤ گے۔“

راحت: آرام۔ بے شمار: بہت زیادہ جس کی گنتی نہ ہو۔ دل بستگی: دل لگنا، جی بہلنا۔ خسارہ: نقصان۔
نافرمانی: بات نہ ماننا۔ مبتلا ہونا: گرفتار ہونا، پھنس جانا۔

Teach	8	Days in the	3 rd	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 5 ”ابلیس“ انسانوں کا دشمن

ابلیس اللہ کے دربار سے نکالے جانے کے بعد آدم علیہ السلام کا ابدی دشمن بن چکا تھا، ہمیشہ موقع کی تلاش میں رہتا تھا کہ کسی طرح آدم علیہ السلام کو جنت سے نکلوا دے۔ اس نے سوچا اللہ تعالیٰ نے آدم کو فلاں درخت کے قریب جانے سے منع کیا ہے، میں ان کو بہلا پھسلا کر اس درخت کا پھل کھلا دوں گا، پھر اللہ تعالیٰ ان سے ناراض ہو جائے گا اور ان کو جنت سے نکال دے گا۔ یہ سوچ کر وہ آدم علیہ السلام کے پاس ایک خیر خواہ دوست کی صورت میں آیا اور پھسلانے لگا کہ اگر آپ اس درخت کا پھل کھالیں گے تو فرشتہ بن جائیں گے، ورنہ جنت سے ہمیشہ کے لیے نکال دیے جائیں گے اور اس وقت آپ کو میری بات نہ ماننے کا افسوس ہوگا۔ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام اور حوا علیہ السلام کے جسم سے جنت کے لباس اتر گئے اور دونوں اپنا جسم درختوں کے پتوں سے چھپانے لگے۔ ادھر اللہ تعالیٰ کا عتاب نازل ہوا کہ کیا ہم نے تم کو اس درخت کے قریب جانے سے منع نہیں کیا تھا؟ تم شیطان کے دھوکے میں آ گئے اور تم نے میرے حکم کے خلاف کیا، لہذا اب تم سب زمین پر اتر جاؤ۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے آدم علیہ السلام اور حوا علیہ السلام کو جنت سے نکال کر زمین پر بھیج دیا۔

ابدی: دائمی، ہمیشہ کا۔ خیر خواہ: بھلائی چاہنے والا۔ چکنی چڑی باتیں کرنا: چال بازی کی باتیں کرنا۔ عتاب: غصہ۔

Lesson 6 حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کی توبہ اور معافی

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام اپنے رب کی ناراضگی سے بہت ڈرے اور بہت پریشان ہوئے، کیونکہ آپ علیہ السلام اللہ کے برگزیدہ نبی اور مقرب بندے تھے۔ اپنے فعل پر بہت نادم ہوئے، آپ علیہ السلام نے شیطان کی طرح تکبر و گھمنڈ نہیں کیا، بلکہ اپنی غلطی کو تسلیم کر لیا، بہت روئے اور اللہ تعالیٰ سے معافی مانگنے لگے: ”اے ہمارے پروردگار! ہم نے اپنی جانوں پر بڑا ظلم کیا ہے، اگر تو معاف نہ کرے گا اور رحم نہ فرمائے گا تو ہم بہت نقصان اٹھائیں گے۔“ اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کی توبہ قبول فرمائی اور ان کی خطا معاف کر دی۔ جب ابلیس نے دیکھا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان کی توبہ قبول فرمائی اور ان سے راضی ہو گیا، تو وہ حسد اور جلن سے تڑپنے لگا، اس نے اس بات کا پختہ عزم کیا کہ میں اولاد آدم کو ضرور بالضرور گمراہ کروں گا، ان کو گناہ پر آمادہ کروں گا اور اللہ کی خوب نافرمانی کروا کر ان کو جہنم میں لے جاؤں گا۔

برگزیدہ: چنے ہوئے، نیک۔ نادم: شرمندہ۔ تسلیم کرنا: مان لینا۔ خطا: غلطی۔ راضی: خوش۔ پختہ: مضبوط۔ عزم: ارادہ۔ گمراہ: راستہ بھولا ہوا۔

Teach 8 Days in the 4th Month

Lesson 7 حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کی اولاد

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کے دو بیٹے تھے، بڑے کا نام قابیل اور چھوٹے کا نام ہابیل تھا۔ ہابیل اللہ تعالیٰ کے بڑے صالح بندے تھے، شیطان کی عداوت کو سمجھتے تھے۔ ایک دن ہابیل اور قابیل نے اللہ کے لیے قربانی پیش کی۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہابیل کی قربانی قبول کر لی اور قابیل کی رد کر دی۔ جب قابیل نے دیکھا کہ ہابیل کی قربانی قبول ہو گئی اور میری نہیں ہوئی، تو وہ غصہ سے بے تاب ہو گیا اور حسد کی آگ اس کے دل میں بھڑک اٹھی، شیطان اس پر حاوی

ہو گیا اور اس کو خوب بہکایا، آخر ایک دن قاتیل نے ہابیل کو سونے کی حالت میں قتل کر دیا، دنیا میں یہ پہلا قتل تھا، یہیں سے دنیا میں قتل و خون ریزی کی ابتدا ہوئی۔

ہابیل کے بعد اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو بہت سی اولاد دی اور ان کی نسل خوب پھلی پھولی۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے چاہا کہ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کی اولاد گمراہی سے بچے اور اس کا حکم مانے، تاکہ جنت کی مستحق ہو، اس لیے اللہ تعالیٰ ان میں سے بعض کو منتخب کرتا رہا اور اپنا رسول بنا کر بھیجتا رہا۔ رسول یکے بعد دیگرے آتے رہے اور اپنے بھائیوں اور قوم کے لوگوں کو رشد و ہدایت کی باتیں بتاتے رہے، بہت سے لوگوں نے ان کو رسول مانا اور ان کی اطاعت کی اور بہت سے لوگوں نے شیطان کے بہکاوے میں آکر ان کو جھٹلایا اور تکلیفیں پہنچائیں۔

پیغمبر اور رسول ہر زمانہ میں آتے رہے، لوگوں کو اللہ کا اور آخرت کا خوف دلاتے رہے۔ چند مشہور پیغمبروں کے نام یہ ہیں: حضرت نوح علیہ السلام، حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام، حضرت ہود علیہ السلام، حضرت صالح علیہ السلام، حضرت لوط علیہ السلام، حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام، حضرت اسمعیل علیہ السلام، حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام، حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام، حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام، حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام، حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام یہ سلسلہ ہمارے پیغمبر حضرت محمد ﷺ پر ختم ہوا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت آدم علیہ السلام اور تمام انبیاء پر اپنی رحمتیں اور برکتیں نازل فرمائیں۔ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام دنیا میں ایک ہزار سال کے قریب زندہ رہے اور پھر وفات پائی۔

صالح: نیک۔ عداوت: دشمنی۔ رو کرنا: قبول نہ کرنا، واپس کرنا۔ بے تاب: بے چین۔ حاوی: غالب۔ خون ریزی: قتل و غارت۔ نسل: اولاد، بال بچے۔ گمراہی: غلط راستے پر چلنا۔ مستحق: حق دار۔ منتخب کرنا: چننا، پسند کرنا۔ رشد: سچائی، نیکی۔

Teach	9 Days in the 4 th 5 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 8

شیطان کی چال

حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کی اولاد نے خوب ترقی کی اور ان کی نسل دنیا میں **روز بہ روز** پھیلتی چلی گئی، بہت سے گاؤں آباد کیے، سب راحت و آرام کے ساتھ زندگی گزارتے تھے، اس وقت تمام لوگوں کا مذہب اسلام تھا، سب اپنے والد حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کے دین پر قائم تھے۔ شیطان اور اس کی اولاد کو یہ بات بڑی **گراں گزری** کہ آدم علیہ السلام کی اولاد دنیا میں راحت و آرام سے اللہ کی اطاعت میں زندگی گزارے اور مرنے کے بعد جنت میں داخل ہو کر چین و سکون سے رہے۔ شیطان نے غور و فکر کیا، اس کو معلوم تھا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر گناہ کو معاف کر سکتا ہے، مگر شرک کو معاف نہیں کرتا، لہذا میں سب کو شرک میں مبتلا کر دوں گا۔ اس کے لیے اس نے بہت سی تدبیریں سوچیں، اچانک اس کو ایک خیال آیا کہ ان کے بہت سے بزرگ گزر چکے ہیں جن کی جدائی سے یہ لوگ بہت غمگین اور **آزردہ** ہوتے رہے ہیں، کیوں نہ میں آدم کی اولاد کو انھیں بزرگوں کی عقیدت کا **جھانسا** دوں اور **رفتہ رفتہ** انھیں شرک تک پہنچا دوں؛ چنانچہ شیطان نے ان سے جا کر کہا: تمہارے فلاں فلاں بزرگ کیسے تھے؟ انہوں نے کہا: وہ تو بہت صالح لوگ تھے، اللہ کے برگزیدہ بندے تھے۔ شیطان نے کہا: تم چاہو تو ان کو دیکھ سکتے ہو۔ انہوں نے کہا: کیسے؟ شیطان نے کہا: تم ان بزرگوں کی تصویریں بنواؤ اور ہر روز صبح انہیں دیکھا کرو، تمہارے دلوں کو سکون ملے گا۔ ان کو شیطان کی یہ رائے بہت بھائی اور انہوں نے بہت سے بزرگوں کی تصویریں بنالیں، روزانہ صبح کے وقت ان کی زیارت کرتے اور خوش ہوتے اور ان کا **احترام** کرتے۔ پھر صورتیں بناتے بناتے پتھر کی **مورتیاں** بنانے لگے، پھر کیا تھا، دیکھتے ہی دیکھتے بزرگوں کی **صدا** ہا مورتیاں تیار ہو گئیں! ان کو اپنے اپنے گھروں اور مسجدوں میں رکھنے لگے؛ لیکن اللہ کی عبادت میں کوئی کمی نہیں کی، برابر اس کی عبادت کرتے رہے۔

روز بہ روز: مسلسل **گراں**؛ مشکل، بھاری۔ **آزردہ:** اواں، غمگین۔ **جھانسا دینا:** دھوکا دینا۔ **رفتہ رفتہ:** دھیرے دھیرے۔ **احترام:** عزت۔ **مورتی:** بت۔ **صدا:** سینکڑوں۔

Lesson 9

عقیدت سے پرستش کی طرف

بزرگوں کی مورتیوں کے بارے میں سبھی لوگ جانتے تھے کہ یہ پتھر کی مورتیاں ہیں، ان سے نہ کچھ نفع پہنچ سکتا ہے اور نہ ضرر۔ وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ یہ ہمارے بزرگوں اور اللہ کے صالح بندوں کی مورتیاں ہیں جن کو ہم نے عقیدت و محبت کے لیے بنایا ہے؛ لیکن رفتہ رفتہ مورتیوں کی تعداد بڑھتی چلی گئی اور ان کی تعظیم بھی بڑھتی گئی، جب کوئی مر جاتا تو فوراً اس کی مورتی تیار کر لی جاتی اور اس کا وہی نام رکھ دیا جاتا۔ پھر جب ان کی نئی نسل آئی اور انھوں نے دیکھا کہ ہمارے بڑے ان مورتیوں کی بہت تعظیم کرتے ہیں تو وہ بھی تعظیم کرنے لگے، ان کو چومتے اور ان کے پاس آ کر دعائیں مانگتے، ان کی اولاد ان سے آگے بڑھ گئی، وہ مورتیوں کے سامنے سر جھکانے لگے، یہاں تک کہ دھیرے دھیرے وہ سب بتوں کی پرستش کرنے لگے، ان کے سامنے سجدے کرتے اور ان کے نام پر قربانی کرتے۔ اس طرح تصویریں مورتیاں اور پھر مورتیاں محبوب بن گئیں۔ بالآخر شیطان اپنے مقصد میں کامیاب ہو گیا اور انسانوں کو بت پرستی میں ملوث کر دیا۔

ضرر: نقصان۔ تعداد: گنتی۔ تعظیم کرنا: عزت کرنا۔ پرستش: عبادت، پوجا۔ معبود: جس کی عبادت کی جائے۔ بت پرستی: بتوں کی عبادت۔ ملوث کرنا: برے کام میں پھنسانا۔

Teach	8 Days in the	5 th 6 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 10

حضرت نوح علیہ السلام

اللہ تعالیٰ کو انسانوں کی ان نازیبا حرکتوں پر بہت غصہ آیا کہ وہ میری ہی زمین پر چلتے ہیں، میرا ہی دیا ہوا رزق کھاتے ہیں اور میری ہی نافرمانی کرتے ہیں۔ اللہ نے چاہا کہ ان کے پاس ایک ایسا رسول بھیجے جو ان کو سمجھائے اور بُری بھلی باتوں سے آگاہ کرے؛ لہذا اللہ

تعالیٰ نے اسی قوم کے ایک شخص حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کو جو بہت نیک، بڑے سمجھ دار اور رحم دل تھے، نبوت کے عظیم الشان منصب کے لیے منتخب فرمایا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان پر وحی بھیجی کہ اپنی قوم کو اچھی باتوں کی طرف متوجہ کرو، بُری باتوں سے روکو اور آخرت کے عذاب سے ڈراؤ؛ چنانچہ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے اپنی قوم کو اسلام کی دعوت دی اور کہا کہ مجھ کو اللہ نے رسول بنا کر بھیجا ہے، میری بات مانو اور صرف ایک اللہ کی عبادت کرو۔ یہ سن کر لوگوں نے ان کا مذاق اڑانا شروع کر دیا۔ بعض نے کہا کہ یہ تو ہمارے ساتھ اٹھتے بیٹھتے تھے، اب رسول بن گئے! بعض نے کہا کہ اللہ کو رسول بنانے کے لیے ان کے علاوہ کوئی نہیں ملا؟

نازیبا: نامناسب۔ آگاہ: خبردار۔ نبوت: نبی بنانا۔ عظیم الشان: بہت بڑا، بہت اہم۔ منصب: عہدہ، مرتبہ۔ متوجہ کرنا: دھیان دلانا۔

Teach 8 Days in the 6th Month

Lesson 11 حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی دعوت کا اثر

حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے اپنی قوم کو دین کی دعوت دی، فرمایا کہ اے قوم! بتوں کی پرستش مت کرو، ایک اللہ کی عبادت کرو، اس کے عذاب سے ڈرو اور قیامت کے دن سے خوف کرو، جس دن کوئی کسی کے کام نہ آئے گا۔ قوم کے سرداروں نے کہا: ہم تم کو خود گمراہ اور اپنا دشمن سمجھتے ہیں۔ آپ علیہ السلام نے جواب دیا: میں گمراہ نہیں ہوں، بلکہ تمہارے پاس اللہ تعالیٰ کا پیغام لے کر آیا ہوں، مان لو گے تو تمہارا ہی بھلا ہوگا۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے بہت جدوجہد کی کہ سب ایمان لے آئیں، اللہ کی عبادت کریں، بتوں کی عبادت چھوڑ دیں؛ لیکن چند غریب لوگوں کے سوا کوئی ایمان نہ لایا۔ مالداروں نے کہا: تم ان غریبوں اور ذلیل لوگوں کو نکال دو تو ہم تمہاری بات مانیں گے۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے فرمایا: میں ایسا نہیں کر سکتا، میں تو تمہیں برے انجام سے ڈراتا ہوں اور اچھی باتوں کی تلقین کرتا ہوں۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے اپنی

قوم کو ہر طریقہ سے سمجھایا اور بہت نصیحت کی؛ لیکن قوم نے نہ مانا، جب حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے نصیحت شروع کرتے تو لوگ اپنے کانوں میں انگلیاں ٹھونس لیتے، حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے بہت کوشش کی اور نو سو پچاس برس تک سمجھاتے رہے اور اسلام کی دعوت دیتے رہے، اور انھیں اللہ کے غیظ و غضب سے ڈراتے اور عذاب کی دھمکی دیتے رہے، لیکن قوم نے کسی طرح سے ایمان قبول نہیں کیا۔ کہنے لگے کہ جس عذاب سے تم ہمیں ڈراتے ہو اگر تم سچے ہو تو وہ عذاب لے آؤ۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کو یہ سن کر بہت غصہ آیا اور انہوں نے اللہ سے دعا کی ”اے اللہ! ان پر ایسا عذاب نازل فرما کہ ان میں سے ایک بھی کافر زندہ نہ بچے۔“

جدوجہد: کوشش۔ ذلیل: جس کی کوئی عزت نہ ہو۔ انجام: نتیجہ۔ تلقین کرنا: سمجھانا، سکھانا۔ نصیحت: اچھی بات۔ ٹھونسا: دبا کر ڈالنا۔ نازل کرنا: اُتارنا، بھیجنا۔

Teach 9 Days in the 6th Month

Lesson 12

کشتی اور طوفان

اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی دعا قبول فرمائی اور ایک بڑی کشتی بنانے کا حکم دیا۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام نے کشتی بنانی شروع کی، جب ان کی قوم ان کو کشتی بناتے ہوئے دیکھتی تو تمسخر کرتے ہوئے کہتی: نوح! تم اس کشتی کو ریت پر چلاؤ گے یا پر بت پر چڑھاؤ گے! اور یا تو یہاں سے میلوں دور ہے! حضرت نوح علیہ السلام اور ان کے ساتھی اپنی قوم کے ہر فرد کے مذاق پر صبر کیا کرتے اور صرف یہ جواب دیتے کہ آج تم ہم پر ہنستے ہو، کل ان شاء اللہ ہم تم پر ہنسیں گے۔ آخر کار اللہ کا وہ عذاب آدھکا، جس کا قوم کے کافر بار بار مطالبہ کرتے تھے۔ آسمان سے موسلا دھار بارش کا سلسلہ شروع ہو گیا اور زمین پانی اگلنے لگی، ایسا معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ آسمان پھٹ گیا ہے، چاروں طرف سے پانی نے انھیں گھیر لیا، اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کو حکم

دیا کہ ایمان والوں کو لے کر کشتی میں سوار ہو جاؤ اور اپنے ساتھ ہر جانور کا ایک جوڑا بھی لے لو،
آج اس طوفان سے نہ کوئی انسان بچ سکتا ہے نہ جانور۔ کشتی **موجوں** کو چیرتی ہوئی چلنے لگی،
ایسی خوفناک موجیں اٹھتی تھیں جیسے کہ دریا میں بڑے بڑے پہاڑ ہوں۔ تمام لوگ اپنی جان
بچانے کے لیے ہاتھ پاؤں مار رہے تھے اور چیخ و پکار کر رہے تھے، ان کی چیخوں نے پورے
ماحول کو خوفناک بنا دیا تھا، اور سب ڈوب ڈوب کر ہلاک ہو رہے تھے۔ اس دوران حضرت
نوح علیہ السلام نے اپنے بیٹے کو دیکھا جو کافر تھا، فرمایا کہ بیٹے کشتی میں سوار ہو جا، اس نے کہا کہ
میں پہاڑ پر چڑھ کر اپنی جان بچا لوں گا۔ اچانک ایک موج آنی اور اسے بہا لے گئی۔

اللہ تعالیٰ بندوں کی صورتیں اور ان کا **حسب و نسب** نہیں دیکھتا بلکہ ان کے اعمال دیکھتا ہے۔
جب تمام کافر ڈوب کر ہلاک ہو گئے اور تمام **بستیاں نیست و نابود** ہو گئیں تو اللہ نے حکم دیا کہ اے
آسمان رک جا اور اے زمین پانی کو نگل لے۔ اللہ کا حکم آتے ہی پانی **خشک** ہو گیا اور نوح علیہ السلام
کی کشتی جو دی پہاڑ پر جا کر ٹھہر گئی۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام اپنے گھر والوں، مسلمانوں اور جانوروں
کے جوڑوں کو لے کر کشتی سے اترے اور اللہ کا شکر ادا کرنے لگے۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی قوم
ہلاک ہو گئی ان پر کوئی رونے والا نہ تھا، نہ آسمان ان پر رویا، نہ زمین کو ان پر **ترس** آیا۔ اس کے
بعد اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی اولاد میں خوب برکت عطا فرمائی، ان کی اولاد میں
انبیاء، بادشاہ اور بہت سی قومیں ہوئیں۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام پر اللہ کی رحمت و سلامتی ہو۔

تفسیر: بنی، مذاق۔ **پرہت:** پہاڑ۔ **مطالبہ کرنا:** مانگنا۔ **موسلا دھار:** بہت زور سے برسنے۔ **موج:** لہر۔ **حسب**
ونسب: ماں باپ کا خاندانی سلسلہ۔ **نیست و نابود ہونا:** فنا ہو جانا، نام و نشان مٹ جانا۔ **خشک:** سوکھا۔
ترس: رحم۔

Lesson 13

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام سرزمین عراق میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ علیہ السلام کے والد کا نام آزر بن ناحور تھا۔ آپ علیہ السلام کی تین بیویاں تھیں: ہاجرہ، سارہ اور قطورا۔ ہاجرہ سے حضرت اسمعیل علیہ السلام، سارہ سے حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام اور قطورا سے مدین پیدا ہوئے۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو ابوالانبیاء بھی کہا جاتا ہے؛ کیوں کہ آپ علیہ السلام کے بعد آنے والے تمام انبیاء آپ ہی کی نسل میں پیدا ہوئے ہیں۔

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام ایسی قوم میں نبی بنا کر بھیجے گئے جس میں شرک کا بول بالا تھا اور ان کا گھر بُت پرستی کا مرکز بنا ہوا تھا۔ آپ علیہ السلام کے والد آزر اپنے ہاتھوں سے بتوں کو تراشتے، اس کی تجارت کرتے اور اس کی **بندگی** کیا کرتے تھے۔ جب حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے اپنے گھر کی یہ حالت دیکھی تو آپ کو بے حد **رنج** ہوا، اور آپ نے دعوت کی **ابتدا** اپنے گھر سے کی، انہوں نے اپنے والد کو مخاطب کر کے فرمایا: اے میرے ابا جان! آپ ایسی چیز کی پرستش کیوں کرتے ہیں جو نہ تو دیکھتا ہے اور نہ سُنتا ہے اور نہ ہی آپ کے کسی کام آسکتا ہے؟ اے میرے ابا جان! مجھے ایسا علم دیا گیا ہے جو آپ کو نہیں ملا، لہذا آپ میری بات مانیں، میں آپ کو سیدھا راستہ دکھاؤں گا۔ اے میرے ابا جان! مجھے **اندیشہ** ہے کہ کہیں آپ پر خدا کا عذاب نہ آجائے اور پھر آپ شیطان کے ساتھی ہو جائیں۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کی دعوت کا باپ پر کوئی اثر نہ ہوا اور اس نے کہا: ”اے ابراہیم! تو اپنی اس حرکت سے **باز آ جا**، ورنہ میں تجھ کو **سنگسار** کر دوں گا۔“

بندگی: عبادت۔ **رنج**: تکلیف۔ **اندیشہ**: ڈر۔ **باز آ جانا**: ٹوک جانا۔ **سنگسار کرنا**: پتھروں سے مار مار کر ہلاک کرنا۔

Lesson 14 حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کا قوم کو دعوت دینا

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے اپنے باپ کو دعوت دینے کے بعد قوم کو دعوت دی، ایک دن ان سے پوچھا: تم کس کی عبادت کرتے ہو؟ قوم نے کہا: ہم بتوں کو پوجتے ہیں اور سارا دن انہیں کے پاس لگے بیٹھے رہتے ہیں۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے ان سے پوچھا کہ جب تم انہیں پکارتے ہو تو کیا وہ تمہاری پکار کو سنتے ہیں؟ یا تمہارا کچھ بھلا یا برا کرتے ہیں؟ بولے: نہیں، بلکہ ہم نے اپنے باپ دادا کو ایسا ہی کرتے دیکھا ہے۔ یہ سن کر حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے بتوں کو چیلنج کیا اور کہا کہ جس کی تم اور تمہارے باپ دادا پوجا کرتے ہیں ان سب سے میرا اعلان جنگ ہے، اگر وہ میرا کچھ بگاڑ سکتے ہیں تو بگاڑ لیں۔ میں تو سارے جہاں کے رب کی عبادت کرتا ہوں۔ وہی مجھے کھلاتا اور پلاتا ہے اور جب میں بیمار ہو جاتا ہوں تو وہی شفا بھی دیتا ہے۔ مجھے اُمید ہے کہ میرا رب قیامت کے دن مجھے معاف کر دے گا۔

چیلنج: کسی کو مقابلے کی دعوت دینا۔ رب: پالنہار۔

Teach	8 Days in the	7th 8th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 15 حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کا بادشاہ وقت کو دعوت دینا

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے زمانہ میں ”نمرود“ نامی ایک بادشاہ تھا جو حد درجہ مغرور اور ظالم تھا، لوگوں کو حکم دیتا کہ مجھے سجدہ کرو اور مجھ ہی سے اپنی مرادیں مانگو۔ جب اسے معلوم ہوا کہ ابراہیم علیہ السلام تو حید کی دعوت دیتے ہیں تو وہ آگ بگولہ ہو گیا، حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو اپنے دربار میں بلا کر پوچھا کہ تمہارا رب کون ہے؟ ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے جواب دیا: میرا رب اللہ ہے۔ اس نے پوچھا کہ اللہ کون ہے؟ تو آپ علیہ السلام نے جواب دیا: اللہ وہ ہے جو مارتا اور

جلاتا ہے۔ اس نے کہا کہ یہ کام تو میں بھی کرتا ہوں۔ اس نے دو مجرموں کو بلایا، ایک کو قتل کرادیا اور دوسرے کو آزاد کر دیا۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے کہا: میرا رب سورج کو **مشرق** سے نکالتا ہے، اگر تم اپنے آپ کو خدا سمجھتے ہو تو **مغرب** سے نکال کر دکھا دو۔ بادشاہ یہ سن کر **ششدر** رہ گیا، اور اس سے کوئی جواب نہ بن پڑا؛ لیکن ایمان نہ لایا۔

مغرور: تکبر کرنے والا، گھمنڈی۔ **آگ بگولہ ہونا**: بہت غصہ ہونا۔ **جلاتا**: زندہ کرنا۔ **مشرق**: پورب، ایسٹ۔ **مغرب**: چٹھم، ویسٹ۔ **ششدر**: حیران، ہکا بکا۔

Teach 7 Days in the 8th Month

Lesson 16 حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کا بُتوں کو توڑنا

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے اپنی قوم کو **مختلف انداز** سے سمجھانے اور بت پرستی سے باز رکھنے کی کوشش کی۔ ایک دن ان کی قوم کا ایک مذہبی میلہ لگا، لوگ **جوق در جوق** میلے میں جا رہے تھے، لوگوں نے ابراہیم علیہ السلام سے بھی میلے میں چلنے کو کہا؛ مگر آپ نے یہ کہہ کر **غڈر** کر دیا کہ میری طبیعت خراب ہے۔ جب سب لوگ میلے میں چلے گئے تو ابراہیم علیہ السلام بُت خانہ میں گئے اور سارے بُتوں کو توڑ ڈالا، مگر جو سب سے بڑا بُت تھا اسے چھوڑ دیا اور کپھاڑی اس کے گلے میں لٹکا دی۔ جب لوگ میلے سے لوٹے اور بُت خانہ میں گئے، تو اپنے بُتوں کی یہ حالت دیکھ کر سخت **برہم** ہوئے اور کہا: یہ تو ابراہیم ہی کا کام ہے۔ قوم کے لوگوں نے جب ابراہیم علیہ السلام سے چھان بین شروع کی تو آپ نے **برجستہ** کہا: کپھاڑی تو بڑے بت کے قبضہ میں ہے، یہ سب اسی کا کیا ہوا ہے، تو تم ان بُتوں سے پوچھو اگر وہ بول سکتے ہوں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ابراہیم! کیا تم نہیں جانتے کہ بُت نہیں بولتے! ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے کہا کہ پھر تم ان کی عبادت کیوں

کرتے ہو؟ یہ سن کر لوگ خاموش ہو گئے اور اپنا سامنہ لے کر رہ گئے؛ مگر ایمان قبول نہ کیا۔
مختلف انداز: الگ الگ طریقے۔ جوق در جوق: جماعت کی جماعت۔ عُذر: مجبوری۔ برہم: غصہ۔
برجستہ: اسی وقت۔ اپنا سامنہ لے کر رہ جانا: شرمندہ ہونا۔

Teach 7 Days in the 8th Month

Lesson 17

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو سزا دینے کی تجویز

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اپنے والد آزر، اپنی قوم اور بادشاہ وقت نمرود کو مسلسل وحدانیت کی تبلیغ کرتے رہے اور ان کے معبودوں کا بطلان ان پر آشکارا کرتے رہے۔ قوم کو اپنے معبودوں کی توہین برداشت نہ ہو سکی اور ان کا غصہ اپنی انتہا کو پہنچ گیا۔ بادشاہ وقت بھی ان کے ساتھ تھا۔ سبھی نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو دکھتی ہوئی آگ میں ڈال دیا جائے۔ لہذا آگ بھڑکائی گئی اور جب اس کے شعلے بھڑک اُٹھے اور اس کی لویں آسمان کو چھونے لگیں تو ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو اس میں پھینک دیا گیا اور لوگ مطمئن ہو گئے کہ اب تو ابراہیم علیہ السلام جل کر خاک ہو جائیں گے، مگر رب العالمین کی مدد اور اس کی زبردست طاقت کے سامنے ان کم عقلوں کی تدبیریں کہاں چل سکتی تھیں، اسی وقت اللہ تعالیٰ کا غیبی نظام حرکت میں آیا آگ کو حکم دیا: **يٰۤاِبْرٰهِيْمُ ۖ اِنَّاۤ اٰمَنَّا بِكَ ۚ** اے آگ! تو ابراہیم کے لیے ٹھنڈی ہو جا اور سلامتی والی بن جا؛ چنانچہ آگ ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے لیے ٹھنڈی ہو گئی۔

بطلان: باطل ہونا، بے فائدہ ہونا۔ آشکارا: ظاہر۔ توہین: بے عزتی۔ انتہا: آخری حد۔ لویں: شعلے، آگ کی لپٹ۔ غیبی نظام: اللہ تعالیٰ کا وہ نظام جو ہم کو نظر نہیں آتا۔

Teach 8 Days in the 8th 9th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Lesson 18 حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کی ہجرت

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اپنی قوم کی ہدایت کے لیے **حد درجہ** بے چین تھے، مگر ان کی بیوی حضرت سارہ علیہا السلام اور بھتیجے حضرت لوط علیہما السلام کے علاوہ کوئی بھی ایمان نہ لایا، بلکہ قوم نے آپ کو جلائے کا فیصلہ کیا اور دہکتی ہوئی آگ میں ڈال دیا، مگر جب اللہ تعالیٰ نے آگ کو آپ کے لیے ٹھنڈی کر دیا اور آپ آگ سے باہر آئے تو اپنے وطن عراق سے ہجرت کا ارادہ کر لیا۔ ہجرت کے دوران جب حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کا گزر مصر سے ہوا تو وہاں کے بادشاہ نے حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے نکاح میں اپنی بیٹی حضرت ہاجرہ کو دیا، جو اس زمانے کے رسم و رواج کے اعتبار سے پہلی اور بڑی بیوی حضرت سارہ علیہا السلام کی خدمت گزار قرار پائیں۔ حضرت ہاجرہ علیہا السلام کو ایک بیٹا ہوا جس کا نام اسماعیل رکھا گیا۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اپنے بیٹے حضرت اسماعیل علیہما السلام سے بہت محبت کرتے تھے۔

حد درجہ: بہت زیادہ۔

Teach 8 Days in the 9th Month

Lesson 19 زمزم کا کنواں

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اپنے بیٹے اسماعیل علیہما السلام اور بیوی حضرت ہاجرہ علیہا السلام کو اللہ کے حکم سے ایسی جگہ چھوڑ آئے جہاں آج خانہ کعبہ ہے جو اُس وقت **غیر آباد** اور ویران تھا اور پانی کا دُر دُر تک نشان نہ تھا۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام چلتے وقت چمڑے کی تھیلی جس میں پانی بھرا ہوا تھا اور ایک تھیلی کھجور ان کو دے گئے، چند دنوں میں یہ پانی اور کھجور ختم ہو گیا، بچہ بھوک اور پیاس سے **بلبلانے** لگا اور ایڑیاں زمین پر رگڑنے لگا، ماں سے یہ حالت دیکھی نہ گئی، وہ

یہی وہ چشمہ ہے
جو زمزم کے نام
سے مشہور ہے

5 - Language

[Urdu]

کبھی ”صفا“ پہاڑ پر جاتیں تو کبھی ”مروہ“ پر، تاکہ کوئی انسان یا پانی کا نشان مل جائے، مگر جب انہیں وہاں کچھ نظر نہ آتا تو بچہ کی محبت میں دوڑ کر بچہ کے پاس آ جاتیں، اس طرح انہوں نے سات مرتبہ کیا۔ **ایک** انہیں اللہ کا فرشتہ (جبریل علیہ السلام) دکھائی دیا، اس نے اپنا پر زمین پر مارا، جس سے پانی اُبلنے لگا، حضرت ہاجرہ علیہا السلام نے اس چشمے کا پانی پیا اور حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کو بھی پلایا، یہی وہ چشمہ ہے جو زمزم کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔

غیر آباد ویران، جہاں کوئی نہ رہتا ہو۔ **بلانا**: ترپنا۔ **ایک**: اچانک۔

Teach	8 Days in the	9 th 10 th Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Lesson 20 تاریخ انسانی کی عظیم قربانی

اللہ تبارک و تعالیٰ نے حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو بہت سی آزمائشوں سے گزارا، ان میں سے ایک یہ ہے کہ دن رات کی دُعاؤں کے بعد بڑھاپے میں جب ایک بیٹا دیا اور وہ چلنے پھرنے لگا تو خواب کے ذریعہ حکم ہوا: اے ابراہیم! اپنے اکلوتے بیٹے کو میری رضا کے لیے ذبح کرو۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے بیٹے سے اللہ تعالیٰ کے اس حکم کا تذکرہ کیا۔ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام نے کہا: ابا جان! جس بات کا اللہ تعالیٰ نے آپ کو حکم دیا ہے اسے جلد پورا کر دیجیے، ان شاء اللہ آپ مجھ کو صبر کرنے والا پائیں گے۔ دونوں باپ بیٹے اللہ کا حکم پورا کرنے کے لیے کعبہ سے دُور منیٰ کی قربان گاہ پہنچے۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے بیٹے کو پیشانی کے بل زمین پر لٹا دیا اور چھری چلائی شروع کی، مگر اللہ کی قدرت سے چھری اسماعیل علیہ السلام کو کاٹ نہ سکی۔ غیب سے ندا آئی: اے ابراہیم! بس کرو، تم نے خواب سچ کر دکھایا اور ہمارا حکم پورا کر دیا۔ حضرت ابراہیم

ﷺ نے نگاہ اٹھائی تو دیکھا کہ حضرت جبریل علیہ السلام مینڈھالیے کھڑے ہیں۔ آپ ﷺ نے اس کو حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کے بدلہ میں ذبح کیا۔

آزمائش: امتحان: رضا: خوشی: تذکرہ: بیان: قربان گاہ: قربانی کرنے کی جگہ۔ پیشانی کے بل: اوندھا۔ غیب سے: اللہ کی طرف سے۔ ندا: آواز۔

Teach 9 Days in the 10th Month

Lesson 21

خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر

حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے زمانے میں دنیا کے مختلف حصوں میں بتوں اور ستاروں کی عبادت کے لیے بڑے بڑے پیکل اور مندر موجود تھے؛ مگر اللہ کا کوئی گھر نہ تھا جس میں اس کی عبادت کی جائے۔ خانہ کعبہ کی عمارت بھی منہدم ہو کر بے نشان ہو گئی تھی، اللہ تبارک و تعالیٰ نے حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو دوبارہ اس کی تعمیر کا حکم دیا۔ آپ ﷺ مکہ تشریف لائے اور حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کے ساتھ مل کر خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر شروع کی۔

حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام پتھر اٹھا کر لاتے اور حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام بیت اللہ کی تعمیر کرتے جاتے اور یہ دعا کرتے جاتے ”رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا ۖ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ“ ترجمہ: اے ہمارے پروردگار! ہماری خدمت قبول فرما لے، بے شک تو ہی سننے والا اور جاننے والا ہے۔

یہ خانہ کعبہ اس دنیا میں اللہ کا سب سے پہلا گھر ہے جو برکتوں والا ہے اور سارے جہاں کے لیے ہدایت و رہنمائی کا مرکز ہے۔

پیکل: عبادت کی جگہ۔ منہدم: گرا ہوا۔ بیت اللہ: اللہ کا گھر۔ جہاں: دنیا۔

Teach 9 Days in the 10th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Writing Practice

کھ پھر تھا کھ جھٹ لکھ

کھ پھر تھا کھ جھٹ لکھ

کھ پھر تھا کھ جھٹ لکھ

کھ پھر تھا کھ جھٹ لکھ



5 - Language

[Urdu]

زیب در
صاف
لوگ

Writing Practice

صاف لوگ زیب دین درد

صاف لوگ زیب دین درد

صاف لوگ زیب دین درد

صاف لوگ زیب دین درد

Writing Practise 10 Days in the 2nd Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Urdu

Writing Practice

گرم وقت ذکر طلب غرض

گرم وقت ذکر طلب غرض

گرم وقت ذکر طلب غرض

گرم وقت ذکر طلب غرض



5 - Language

[Urdu]

قدم
گلی
کرو
دعا
بری

Writing Practice

قدم دعا کرو گلی بری

قدم دعا کرو گلی بری

قدم دعا کرو گلی بری

قدم دعا کرو گلی بری

Writing Practise	10	Days in the	3 rd	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Writing Practice

پہڑک چھٹا بڑھا کھڑا کھول

پہڑک چھٹا بڑھا کھڑا کھول

پہڑک چھٹا بڑھا کھڑا کھول

پہڑک چھٹا بڑھا کھڑا کھول



5 - Language

[Urdu]

مٹی گھات
چکی
مٹتی
عزت

Writing Practice

گھات چکی مٹی عزت ملت

گھات چکی مٹی عزت ملت

گھات چکی مٹی عزت ملت

گھات چکی مٹی عزت ملت

Writing Practise	10	Days in the	4 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Urdu

5 - Language

[Urdu]

Writing Practice

غصہ بچہ اول پکا سچا

غصہ بچہ اول پکا سچا

غصہ بچہ اول پکا سچا

غصہ بچہ اول پکا سچا

Writing Practise 12 Days in the 5th Month



5 - Language

[Urdu]

ہم سب کا مالک
اللہ ہے
دعا مومن کا ہتھیار

Writing Practice

ہم سب کا مالک اللہ ہے دعا مومن کا ہتھیار ہے

Handwriting practice lines for the sentence: ہم سب کا مالک اللہ ہے دعا مومن کا ہتھیار ہے

Writing Practise 12 Days in the 5th 6th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Urdu

Writing Practice

ہمارا رب، ہمیں کھلاتا اور پلاتا ہے

Writing Practise 12 Days in the 6th Month



5 - Language

[Urdu]

ہمیشہ سچ بولو
مسلمان کو گالی
دینا گناہ ہے

Writing Practice

مسلمان کو گالی دینا گناہ ہے

ہمیشہ سچ بولو

Handwriting practice lines for the sentence: "مسلمان کو گالی دینا گناہ ہے" and "ہمیشہ سچ بولو". The page contains multiple sets of dashed lines for tracing and writing practice.

Writing Practise 12 Days in the 6th 7th Month

Date

Teacher's signature

Parent's signature

Urdu

Writing Practice

نیک بچوں سے دوستی کرو آپس میں ایک دوسرے کو سلام کرو

Writing Practise 12 Days in the 7th Month

Date _____

Teacher's signature _____

Parent's
signature



5 - Language

[Urdu]

راستے سے تکلیف
دینے والی چیز کو ہٹا
دینا صدقہ ہے

Writing Practice

راستے سے تکلیف دینے والی چیز کو ہٹا دینا صدقہ ہے

Handwriting practice lines for Urdu. The page contains 12 sets of horizontal dashed lines for writing practice. A faint watermark 'DEENVIAT' is visible across the middle of the page.

Writing Practise 12 Days in the 8th Month

Urdu

جاسوسوں کی طرح

کسی کا عیب معلوم

کرنے کی کوشش نہ کرو

5 - Language

[Urdu]

Writing Practice

جاسوسوں کی طرح کسی کا عیب معلوم کرنے کی کوشش نہ کرو

Handwriting practice lines with a large, faint watermark in the background that reads "DEENYAT".

Writing Practice	12	Days in the	8 th	9 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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5 - Language

[Urdu]

قرآن کریم انسانوں
کی ہدایت کے لیے
نازل ہوا ہے

Writing Practice

قرآن کریم انسانوں کی ہدایت کے لیے نازل ہوا ہے

Handwriting practice lines for the text: قرآن کریم انسانوں کی ہدایت کے لیے نازل ہوا ہے

Writing Practise 12 Days in the 9th Month

Urdu

بڑا بھائی چھوٹے
بھائی کے لیے
باپ کی طرح ہے

5 - Language

[Urdu]



Writing Practice

بڑا بھائی چھوٹے بھائی کے لیے باپ کی طرح ہے

Handwriting practice lines for the sentence: بڑا بھائی چھوٹے بھائی کے لیے باپ کی طرح ہے

Writing Practice 12 Days in the 9th 10th Month

Date

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature



5 - Language

[Urdu]

خوش قسمت وہ ہے
جو دوسروں سے
نصیحت حاصل کرے

Writing Practice

خوش قسمت وہ ہے جو دوسروں سے نصیحت حاصل کرے

Handwriting practice lines for Urdu script. The page contains 12 sets of horizontal lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. A faint watermark of a tree and the text 'DEENVIKAT' is visible in the background.

Writing Practice	12	Days in the	10 th	Month	Date	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
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Questions

Questions for the First Month

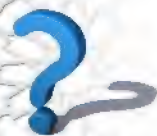
Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: How many letters of halaqi are there and what are they?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite Suratul Aadiyaat and Suratul Humazah.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: Recite the du'aas before sleeping and after waking up. What are the sunnah ways of sleeping and waking up?
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: Recite Al-Kalimatul Istighfaar and Al-Imaanul Mufassal with the translation.
	Salaah	: Describe the manner of performing the Witr salaah and recite Ad-Du'aa-ul-Qunoot.
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: ① What was the name of Abu Bakr ؓ before he accepted Islaam? ② What was the name of Abu Bakr ؓ after he accepted Islaam?
Language	Arabic	: ① What is back and neck called in Arabic? ② Name the Islaamic months.

Questions for the Second Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: When will one make Iz'haar of Noon Saakin and Tanween?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite Suratul Maa'oon and Suratul Kaafiroon
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: Recite the du'aa after wudhu. What are the sunnah ways of using the toilet?
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: ① Did Allaah alone create all the people in the world? ② Does Allaah have parents? ③ Does Allaah have shape or form like the creation?
	Salaah	: ① What should one say in reply to the Iqaamah? ② Who is an Imaam and who is a Muqtadi? ③ How much reward is there for performing Salaah with Jamaa'ah?
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: ① Which Surah recited by Umar ؓ made him accept Islaam? ② When did the Muslims perform Salaah in front of the Ka'bah for the first time? ③ Which Nabi was swallowed by a fish?
Language	Urdu	: What is the translation of حمایت، دم اور ضعیف۔



Questions



Questions for the Third Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: ① How many letters of Ikhfaa are there and what are they? ② When will one make Ikhfaa of Noon Saakin and Tanween?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite the first five verses of Surah Dhuhaa.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: Recite the du'aa for entering the house.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: ① Who are the angels? ② What strength has Allaah given the angels? ③ How many angels are there?
	Salaah	: ① What qualities should the Imaam have? ② How are the rows of salaah straightened?
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: ① Who was the Nabi of the nation of Aad? ② To which city was Nabi Shu'aib (عليه السلام) sent? ③ Which Nabi could control the jinns and the winds?
Language	Urdu	: What is the translation of رشک کرنا، ہمتی اور بے شمار۔

Questions for the Fourth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: When will one make Iqlaab of Noon Saakin and Tanween?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite Surat Dhuhaa.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: What are the Sunnah ways of entering the home and recite the du'aa for leaving the home.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: ① What are the angels who safeguard people against calamities and harm called? ② What are the angels who question people in their graves called? ③ How many books did Allaah reveal?
	Salaah	: Can a Muqtadi recite Qiraa'ah when following an Imaam?
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: ① Who were the Ahlul Bayt? ② Who will be the leaders of the youth of Jannah?
Language	Urdu	: ? خیر خواہ، عتاب اور تسلیم کرنا۔

Questions

Questions for the Fifth Month

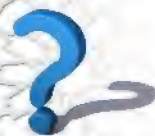
Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: If a Laam or a Raa comes Noon Saakin or Tanween how will a Noon Saakin or Tanween be recited ?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite the first four verses of Suratul Inshiraah.
Hadeeth	Du'aa and Sunnah	: Recite the du'aa for wearing new clothes.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) Masaa'il (Rules)	Aqaa'id (Beliefs)	: ① To which messengers were the small books (Saheefah) revealed? ② Can the Qur'aan ever be changed? ③ Do we need to believe in all the small and big books revealed by Allaah?
	Salaah	: When is the Jumu'ah Salaah performed? It is sunnah to recite which surahs in the Jumu'ah salaah?
Islaamic Upbringing	Islaamic Knowledge	: ① How was Faatimah رَضِیَ اللہ عَنْہَا related to Nabi Muhammad ﷺ? ② What is Zamzam?
Language	Urdu	: What is the translation of خوش ریزی، آزرده، اور رفتہ رفتہ۔

Questions for the Sixth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: If Yaa, Waaw, Meem or Noon come after Noon Saakin or Tanween how will the Noon Saakin or Tanween be recited ?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite Suratul Inshiraah.
Hadeeth	Hifdhus Hadeeth	: Recite Hadeeth one to twenty.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Recite the names of Allaah from اَلُوْہِیُّ up to اَلُوْہِیُّ.
	Masaa'il (Rules)	: What are the preconditions of Salaah ? What are the things that break the wudhu?
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: ① Give a summary of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ's life in Makkah. ② In whose house did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ stay when he came to Madeenah? ③ What is meant by the brotherhood?
Language	Urdu	: What is the translation of نازیباں، نصیحت، جدوجہد۔



Questions



Questions for the Seventh Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: When will one make Iz'haar of Meem Saakin?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite the first four verses of Suratut Teen.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Recite Hadeeth Twenty-one and Hadeeth Twenty-two.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Recite the names of Allaah from هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي up to الْمُخَيَّبِي
	Masaa'il (Rules)	: What is the method of Istinja.
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	① What was the situation in Madeenah when Nabi Muhammad ﷺ arrived ? ② Who were the Munaafiqeen and what did they do? ③ How many Muslims and disbelievers were present during the battle of Badr?
Language	Urdu	: What is the translation of سگسار کرنا اور اندیشہ۔

Questions for the Eighth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: When will one make Ikhfaa of Meem Saakin?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite Suratut Teen.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Recite Hadeeth Twenty-three and Hadeeth Twenty-four
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Recite the names of Allaah from هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي up to الْمَاجِدُ
	Masaa'il (Rules)	: What are the first eight things that break the Salaah?
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	① Briefly describe the Battle of Khandaq ② What were some of the conditions of the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah?
Language	Urdu	: رب، مغرب اور جوق در جوق۔

Questions

Questions for the Ninth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: When will one make Idghaam of Meem Saakin?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite the first three verses of Suratul Qadr.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Recite Hadeeth Twenty-six and Hadeeth Twenty-seven.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Recite the names of Allaah from اَلْمُقْتَدِرُ up to هُوَ اللّٰهُ الَّذِي
	Masaa'il (Rules)	: What are the things that break the Salaah?
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: ① On the conquest of Makkah what did Nabi Muhammad ﷺ do to the disbelievers who had caused harm to him and to the Muslims? ② What was the final Hajj of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ called?
Language	Urdu	: What is the translation of - لويس، نبی نظام اور حد درجہ -

Questions for the Tenth Month

Qur'aan	Qira'atul Qur'aan	: How will one stop at the double a Zabar and a round Taa?
	Hifdhus Surah	: Recite Suratul Qadr.
Hadeeth	Hifdhul Hadeeth	: Recite Hadeeth Twenty-eight, Twenty-nine and Thirty.
Aqaa'id (Beliefs) and Masaa'il (Rules)	Al-Asmaa-ul-Husna	: Recite the names from اَلْقَاهِرُ up to هُوَ اللّٰهُ الَّذِي
	Masaa'il (Rules)	: During which times is it not permissible to perform salaah?
Islaamic Upbringing	Seerah	: ① How many children did our Nabi Muhammad ﷺ have and what were their names? ② Describe some aspects of the character and practices of our Nabi Muhammad ﷺ .
Language	Urdu	: تذکرہ، قربان گاہ اور جہاں -



Method of Filling the Salaah Chart



Fajr-F

Zuhr-Z

'Aṣr-A

Maghrib-M

'Isha-I

- ☐ If the Salaah was performed with Jamaa'ah, mark with a tick (✓) eg:



- ☐ If the Salaah was perform without Jamaa'ah mark with a circle (○).eg



- ☐ If the Salaah was made Qadhaa, mark with a cross (X) eg:



- ☐ If the Salaah was not performed at all, do not mark anything. Eg



- ☐ Mark in the above manner according to the dates given.
- ☐ Motivate the students to perform Salaah with Jamaa'ah and instruct them to perform Qadhaa of the Salaah they have missed.
- ☐ At the end of every month sign the Salaah chart and instruct the students to request their parents to also sign.



Salaah Chart



JANUARY

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I
31	F	Z	A	M	I

FEBRUARY

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I

MARCH

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I
31	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature



Salaah Chart



APRIL

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

MAY

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I
31	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

JUNE

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature



Salaah Chart



JULY

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I
31	F	Z	A	M	I

AUGUST

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I
31	F	Z	A	M	I

SEPTEMBER

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature



Salaah Chart



OCTOBER

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I
31	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

NOVEMBER

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature

DECEMBER

Date	F	Z	A	M	I
1	F	Z	A	M	I
2	F	Z	A	M	I
3	F	Z	A	M	I
4	F	Z	A	M	I
5	F	Z	A	M	I
6	F	Z	A	M	I
7	F	Z	A	M	I
8	F	Z	A	M	I
9	F	Z	A	M	I
10	F	Z	A	M	I
11	F	Z	A	M	I
12	F	Z	A	M	I
13	F	Z	A	M	I
14	F	Z	A	M	I
15	F	Z	A	M	I
16	F	Z	A	M	I
17	F	Z	A	M	I
18	F	Z	A	M	I
19	F	Z	A	M	I
20	F	Z	A	M	I
21	F	Z	A	M	I
22	F	Z	A	M	I
23	F	Z	A	M	I
24	F	Z	A	M	I
25	F	Z	A	M	I
26	F	Z	A	M	I
27	F	Z	A	M	I
28	F	Z	A	M	I
29	F	Z	A	M	I
30	F	Z	A	M	I
31	F	Z	A	M	I

Parent's
signature

Teacher's
signature



Monthly Attendance, Absence and the Fee Chart

MONTHS	Total days	Present	Absent	Fees	Teacher's signature	Parent's signature
JANUARY						
FEBRUARY						
MARCH						
APRIL						
MAY						
JUNE						
JULY						
AUGUST						
SEPTEMBER						
OCTOBER						
NOVEMBER						
DECEMBER						

Responsible person's signature _____